

## The eyes have it as the Chancellor blocks higher borrowing



Eyes to the future: Mrs Margaret Thatcher with (from left) Messrs Biffen, Heath, Lord Whitelaw and Mr Walker at Blackpool yesterday (Photographs: Brian Harris).

## Lawson commits the Government to cutting taxes

● The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, at the Blackpool Conservative conference, committed the Government to tax cuts and repeated his determination to reduce public spending.

● The Government said it intends to raise the election deposit, probably to £1,000.

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Blackpool

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday turned the objective of lower taxation as described in the Conservative election manifesto, into a commitment and told the party conference at Blackpool that this was the only way to keep the economy "on the move".

But he told the party he would not finance tax cuts by higher borrowing. Incentives were vital, he said. Nothing was more damaging to the economy than to divert risk from reward. But it would not be easy to reverse that trend.

"The level of taxation is inexorably determined by the level of public expenditure. Let me be under no misunderstanding, the strength of the long-term pressure for higher public spending."

The Conservative manifesto last May said only that lower tax rates would be "a high priority" for the Government, and ministers have differed publicly about the proper degree of priority.

Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, who on Sunday observed that the manifesto "was not studied with commitments to reduce taxation" repeated his doubts at a meeting

But there were enough doubters to applaud Mr Louis Browne, from Birkenhead, "wet and proud of it", who asked Mr Lawson to take a fresh look at his policies and said that the level of unemployment was repugnant.

The dissidence from the ranks yesterday came from Sir Ian Gilmour, who has denounced a major speech every few months since his dismissal from Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet two years ago.

Speaking a few streets away from the conference, he argued that there was no recovery and accused the Government of drift.

Sir Ian offered a policy for sustained expansion, neither inflationary nor damaging to the balance of payments, by cutting industrial costs, promoting public capital investment and backing this with an incomes policy.

If the Government meant to remain wedded to monetarism and its medium-term financial strategy, Sir Ian asked if it had any idea when it might get the economy right. Could it say what, on present policies, would be better in four years' time.

Continued on back page, col 1

## Detective 'shot to kill' Waldorf

By Stewart Tendler  
Crime reporter

A London detective who shot Mr Stephen Waldorf as he lay wounded in a police operation told an investigator later that he had fired with intent to kill, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Another detective, who had opened the fire on Mr Waldorf after mistaking him for Mr David Martin, had also pistol-whipped Mr Waldorf, fracturing his skull, as he lay between the road and a car, the court was told.

Det. Constable Peter Finch, aged 38, and Det. Constable John Jardine, aged 38, of Scotland Yard's "C11" branch, both deny the attempted murder of Mr Waldorf.

Mr Waldorf described how he was a passenger in a hired Mini caught in a traffic jam near Earl's Court last January when he was shot. Police who had been following the car thought Mr Waldorf was David Martin, an escaped prisoner who was on Tuesday jailed for 25 years for offences including shooting a policeman.

Mr Waldorf said he had never met Martin. On the night of the shooting he was sitting in the front of the car driven by Mr Lester Farley, his friend, Miss Susan Stephens, a girlfriend of Mr Martin, was in the back.

Mr Waldorf said that when the car was stationary he heard two shots from quite a long way behind him. He thought they could be a car backfiring, but then bullets started flying.

"I remember being hit. Bullets were coming through and I was trying to duck."

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, had opened the case for the prosecution describing the shooting as the result of a "horrible" case of mistaken identity. He said Mr Martin and Mr Waldorf had a "remarkable similarity" of appearance.

But he said that even if the man in the car had been Martin, there was no justification for the officers' actions.

He said they were part of a team of officers watching Miss

Continued on back page, col 6

## YTS falling 20% short of target

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Manpower Services Commission admitted yesterday that it is likely to fall as much as 20 per cent short of its target of filling 460,000 places on the £1,000m Youth Training Scheme, and it is now seeking new means of filling the empty places, including perhaps former young offenders coming out of custody.

Up to the end of last week about 204,000 young people had joined the scheme, which was 30 per cent below the commission's target figure for this time of the year, however officials were anxious to point out there had been a 4 per cent improvement on the previous week.

The latest projections, and first admission from the commission that the target was not likely to be reached, came yesterday from Mr David Young, MSC chairman, during a meeting in Sheffield of the Youth Training Board which advises the commission on the YTS.

The board, which comprises representatives of the TUC, CBI, and other interested organizations, also agreed to ask the Government to rewrite a memorandum ministers want to be circulated to all YTS projects pointing out that there should be no political content in courses run for unemployed youngsters.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said he was final ruling, but a meeting later this month of the MSC's ruling board of commissioners will also discuss hostility to the memorandum, which was ordered by Mr Peter Morrison, the Minister responsible.

Opponents of the memorandum, who lined up yesterday behind the TUC, were surprised that the CBI also objected. The guidelines laid down by the minister were aimed particularly at off-the-job training, which should take up 13 weeks of a trainee's 12 months on the scheme.

MSC officials pointed out last night that they were hopeful of filling most of the 400,000 places planned for all unemployed 16-year-old school leavers. But other sources believed that figure will not be attained, in addition to the commission failing to fill the remaining 60,000 places for 17-year-old school leavers.

Reasons for the shortfall were said to include suspicion of the scheme among young people, poor publicity, youngsters' determination to continue their summer holidays as long as possible and better employment prospects.

The board meeting decided yesterday to raise the age limit from 18 to 21 for disabled people to join the scheme, which would make another 1,000 eligible. It also decided to examine a suggestion that places should be provided for young people leaving custody and community homes.

At the moment all travelling expenses above £4 a week are paid back to the trainee, Mr Tebbit has indicated that he is not against a £1 reduction in the threshold and union officials believe he might be prepared to accept the £1.50 proposal.

## MEPs fail to block rebate for Britain

From Patricia Clough  
Strasbourg

Budget repayments for Britain and West Germany were passed by the European parliament last night after an attempt to freeze a chunk of Britain's £171.6m 1982 budget rebate unexpectedly collapsed.

Beaming British members believed they had been backed by continental farmers worried that the whole issue would hold up their farm support payments.

Mr Robert Jackson, the British rapporteur of the parliament's budget committee, said he was delighted that a move to block the rebates failed by seven votes to get the minimum 218-half the assembly - needed to pass.

The 61 Conservative MEPs had been called by a three line whip from the Blackpool party conference to vote against a freeze. The party's budget spokesman, Mr Neil Balfour said: "The efforts of our opponents to point a gun at the (EEC) council levelled specifically at the head of the British Government - have failed."

The committee had proposed to put the £171.6m into a reserve fund which would be released only if the December EEC summit in Athens produced a clear concept for a long term reform of the EEC finances.

Nevertheless the parliament can still use its powers to stop Britain's 1983 rebate as a means to pressure the heads of government to agree on reform.

December deadline, page 6

### Tomorrow

Time to go  
John just would not let of of my hand when it was time to go. We both knew he was going to die, that he wasn't coming back. The words of Victoria Hamilton an SAS man's widow  
Up...  
Spectrum goes on the hot diamond trial  
...up...  
The astronaut most likely: Ronald Reagan's Democratic challengers  
...and away  
Stuart Jones and David Miller evaluate England's performance against Hungary  
The big fight  
Dudley: a special report on a town and its fight for recovery

### Stoppages spread at Telecom

Industrial action by about 2,150 British Telecom engineers was extended to earth satellite tracking stations at Goonhilly, Cornwall, and Madley, Herefordshire. Management bussed engineers into central London from the suburbs to fill posts left empty by workers either on strike or suspended.

### England win in Budapest

England revived their hopes of qualifying for the European football championship by defeating Hungary 3-0 in Budapest yesterday. Northern Ireland, however, were beaten 1-0 by Turkey in Ankara and have little chance of qualifying.

### Shipyard crisis

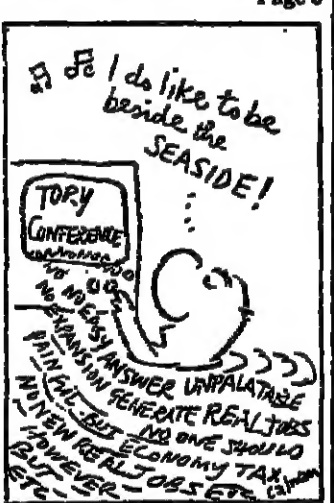
British Shipbuilders, faced with a £100m loss, is to sell Tyne Shiprepairers as part of a survival plan. Union leaders said the industry was nearer conflict.

### Geneva threat

The Soviet Union hinted that it may break off the Geneva arms control talks if Pershing 2 and cruise missiles are deployed in Europe in December.

### More militias

Israel has set up about 12 new militias, using former guerrilla fighters, in a move to strengthen its grip on southern Lebanon.



### Greek warning

Greece has threatened to boycott all future Nato manoeuvres unless it receives an apology from the US for air space violations and a guarantee that it will not happen again.

### Reed rumour

Reed International is planning to demerge its Mirror newspaper group, which includes the Daily and Sunday Mirror, Sunday People and Daily Record, according to speculation in the City.

### Leader page 15

Letters: On the prime minister, from Lord Renton, QC, and Mr John Stokes, MP; London, from Mr B J Goodchild; God, from Mr J M Mayland

### Leading articles: Mr Lawson's speech: Post Office engineers: Mr Tanaka

Features, pages 8, 14  
Sir Ian Gilmour examines the failures of Mrs Thatcher's Britain: Orwell's 1984 surprise: White-out farce: Spectrum on Radio 3.

### Books, page 9

Michael Ratcliffe reviews the biography of Otto Klemperer: Fiona MacCarthy on Margaret Thatcher: Glyn Daniel on Looi, Nicholas Shakespeare on Don-levy, Molly Keane, and other fiction: H. R. F. Keating on Len and Neighton and other crime. Special Report, 12.13

### Scottland: Growing optimism north of the border.

### Obituary, page 16

Mr David Footman, Major-General R. E. Coaker.

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## Britons on holiday to get vote

From Philip Webster  
Blackpool

The Government announced its intention yesterday to raise the electoral deposit, probably to £1,000, give the vote to holidaymakers, and to allow Britons living in the European community to vote in British and European elections.

It is also to reduce considerably the percentage of the poll necessary for candidates to save their deposit, possibly going as low as 5 per cent. In its report earlier this year, the Commons Home Affairs select committee recommended 7.5 per cent.

At the same time, the Government is considering whether Britons resident anywhere in the world should be allowed to vote although it is clear that there would be strict conditions attached with overseas residents having to show a connection with the constituency in which they were last entitled to vote, and the possibility of a time limit on the right to vote.

The changes will be made, probably in the next session of Parliament, in time for the next general election, but not for next year's European elections.

Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary at the Home Office, outlining the proposals at the Conservative conference in Blackpool, said the Government would be having consultations with the other political parties on the changes. He pointed out that the raising of the deposit from £150 would probably mean the end of the career of famous fringe candidates like Commander Boakes, who had won much affection.

But some fringe candidates were not in elections out of amiable eccentricity, but for cheap publicity.

## Heseltine wants UK to join arms talks

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday that the Government should become directly involved in disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

The Prime Minister has already said British interests are well represented by the United States at the General talks, speaking on behalf of the NATO Alliance.

But Mr Heseltine openly allied himself with Lord Carrington, Mr Edward Heath, Mr Francis Pym and other leading Tory "wets" when he told a Conservative fringe meeting at Blackpool that Britain also had a strong role to play.

He told a meeting of the Tory Reform Group: "It is always important to see, by physically meeting and talking to your opponent, if there is a way through."

"It is true at the simplest level of human society that there can be sometimes - not

## Unknown relatives share miser's fortune

By Richard Evans

A small fortune left by a miserly widow who failed to make a will is to be shared by 25 distant relatives who never knew her - with two set to collect at least £20,000 each.

Mrs Phyllis Elizabeth Grey left an estimated £380,000 - much of it in stocks and shares - when she died in her neglected three-bedroom home at Brixham, Devon, earlier this year.

It was the biggest sum involving intestacy and would have gone to the Chancellor of the Exchequer but for a family firm of genealogists tracking down relatives. Two of 25 live

in Australia, the rest in Britain, most in the south-west.

Each member of the lucky group will receive a different share. But just how much they will get, after the payment of approximately £150,000 in capital transfer tax, is likely to depend on the value of the stocks and shares. Two cousins of Mrs Grey are set to each receive up to one-eighth of the final sum.

Tracing potential beneficiaries was complicated by Mrs Grey's puzzling past which included changing her name and background.

The name she gave on her marriage certificate in 1939

was totally different from that on her birth certificate in 1900.

Mr Roger Hooper, proprietor of the London-based genealogical firm, said yesterday: "When she got married she even gave a different name for her father which was very peculiar. They all had to be sorted out."

Because Mrs Grey's two brothers died when infants, Mr Hooper's firm had to go back through the maternal and paternal families.

He said: "There are two paternal families entitled to a share and two maternal families entitled to a share, so each

of those get a quarter of the estate, and it is then distributed according to the number of children from there on."

"We are satisfied we now have found everyone entitled to a share of the matter. Certainly none of them knew Mrs Grey."

Mr Sidney Horrell of Keyham, near Plymouth is a cousin, once removed, who is likely to get one sixtieth of the estate. The surprise news came shortly after he started his own research into his family's background.

He said last night: "I am one of the lesser links in the chain and I am getting very little."

سكذات الاجل

**IF EVERYONE ELSE SENT £1 TO FIGHT MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, WE WOULDN'T NEED TO ASK YOU.**

Multiple Sclerosis is a cruel disease that affects some 50,000 people in the U.K. today. We must find a cure. But that means painstaking and expensive research. And of course, there is never enough money coming in.

Please send whatever you can to the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Send it by cheque, money order, postal order or giro. Use cash or even a credit card if you prefer. Send it any way you like, but send it. And help defeat Multiple Sclerosis now.

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# Hundreds more jobs to go in shipbuilding survival plan

From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter  
Newcastle upon Tyne

In his first confrontation with workers' leaders, the new chairman of British Shipbuilders, Mr Graham Day, disclosed that losses by the state-owned company will total £100m this year, and he unveiled a tough survival programme.

Tyne Shiprepairers is to be sold, with a possible management purchase saving about half the 1,100 jobs. A yard at Grangemouth is about to close; and a total of 2,100 jobs will go by Christmas with another 3,000 by March, as part of a programme aimed at cutting 9,000 jobs in all. That figure was confirmed in July.

Trade unionists rejected his "survival plan" and said after the meeting that the industry had edged nearer a conflict.

Mr Day refused to countenance a pay rise for the 60,000 workers who have not had an increase for 18 months. But he held out the possibility of a "modest amount of money" in a self-financing productivity deal. More short-time working was needed urgently.

Mr James Murray, chairman of the unions' shipbuilding negotiating committee, said that Mr Day's "discussion paper", which contained proposals for sweeping changes in labour practices, could lead to spontaneous action in the yards. Such action would be beyond the control of employees' leaders.

The union negotiators were left in no doubt that if their members rejected the survival plan there could be compulsory redundancies. British Shipbuilders has been told that such a policy would lead to occupation of the yards.

Workplace meetings will take place next week to enable the employees to hear their leaders' recommendation to reject the Day plan. On October 28, a national delegates meeting at Tyne-mouth will convene to report on grassroots reaction; the negotiating committee will return to see Mr Day on November 2.

Mr Murray said that there was still a possibility that a joint survival plan could be worked out, but the present proposals contradicted the agreed policy of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

After the meeting he said that there was "very little common ground. There seems little doubt that confrontation is closer."

Mr Day said that the word "survival" was not one he used lightly, but that was what the talks were about. "Time is running out."

The three most vulnerable yards were still Clelands on the Tyne, the British Shipbuilders yard at Goole and Henry Robb, of Leith, near Edinburgh. Together they employed more than 1,000 workers.

## Price rises since 1963 led by fuel

The fastest-rising prices in the past 20 years have been for heating oil, and among fuel, rates and water charges. Items showing the slowest rises have included gas, telephone charges, and whisky.

Those are some of the details from a Treasury breakdown of price changes since 1963, which shows that overall, prices have gone up 525 per cent.

The biggest increase in that period has been for heating oil, which has gone up 76 per cent more than prices generally.

Fuel and light have outstripped other prices by 34 per cent, with domestic coal and smokeless fuel also showing a 48 per cent real increase.

Electricity prices have jumped 32 per cent above the average, while gas is the only fuel to show a relative drop of 15 per cent. Food prices have increased virtually in line with others, showing only 3.2 per cent relative rise. However, compared with the average, fish has gone up 32 per cent, cheese 27 per cent, while meat, vegetables and milk are up 10 per cent.

Other goods which have gone up faster than average include rates and water charges (up 49 per cent), bus and rail fares (up 45 per cent), petrol (up 21 per cent), and beer (up 25 per cent).

The slowest price rises have been for clothing and footwear, where prices have increased 45 per cent less than average, and durable household goods (36 per cent below average).

According to the Treasury, the general level of prices rose more than sixfold in the 20 years, so that it would take £6.25 in 1963 to buy goods which cost £1 in 1983.

But, it says, earnings have gone up even faster, with the average family showing a tenfold rise in take-home pay, from £15 a week to £151.

## Spacecraft link for radio hams

British radio hams are to be able to talk to an astronaut on board the latest US space shuttle.

One of the crew of six, Dr Owen Garriott, is a keen radio amateur and has been given permission to take his equipment on board and operate it for an hour a day.

Mr John Nelson, assistant general manager of the Radio Society of Great Britain, said: "We are all busy building special antennae to contact the shuttle."

There will be great competition to try to be the first to speak to him. We hope to take it in turns to have conversations with him."

The Columbia is due to take off on October 28. It will orbit the Earth at a height of 150 miles. During each day's transmission it will be in range of British radio hams for just eight minutes.

Dr Garriott said: "This will be a dream come true. I have had this project on my mind since I first became an astronaut."

## Greeks make official request for Marbles

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Greek Government has officially asked for the return of the Elgin Marbles. A formal request was delivered to the Foreign Office by Mr Nikos Kyriazides, the ambassador in London, yesterday.

A Whitehall statement issued after the 20-minute meeting said the request was being considered and had been referred for comment to the British Museum.

But the statement also made clear to anyone but the most wildly optimistic Athenian that the answer was likely to be "No".

The Greek Embassy had been expecting an official announcement of the request in Athens today and sounded slightly nonplussed by last night's disclosure.

Streamlining the cities: 4

## Spirit of the past lives on

Whatever the Labour councillors who have such a solid grip on Manchester may now be saying, they have always felt that the "Greater Manchester" county foisted on them in 1972 was an incubus demanding both the city and their own status. So feel the councillors - of both parties - of Birmingham.

As for the councillors of Newcastle, Liverpool and Leeds at best they have been indifferent about the county councils set up above them, and at worst antagonistic. In Sheffield they have been slightly more positive, but only because the Sheffield (Labour) political establishment is in firm control at the South Yorkshire county hall despite its location in Barnsley.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, hopes that the big cities will come to his rescue. Under his proposals in last week's White Paper, they will get the lion's share of seats on the various new joint boards; they will act as his agents on main roads and provide the secretariats for the miscellany of new committees due to spring up to replace the county councils.

But he has stopped short of restoring to the big cities their former status as "unitary" authorities, responsible for all the most important services.

The Government's plans to abolish the metropolitan counties are assured a warm welcome in the West Midlands, with the proviso that they do not go far enough. The city of Birmingham, like other big metropolitan districts, wishes the government had completely rewritten the 1972 reforms and made them "county boroughs" once again. In the last of this series on the consequences of reorganization, David Walker, Local Government Correspondent, looks at the future of the big cities.

Pressure from the Home Office forced Mr Jenkin to concede that county-wide boards would be needed for fire and police even though Leeds and Manchester are large enough to run their own forces.

In a confidential paper prepared for Mr Jenkin by the district councils of the West Midlands (but drafted in effect by the chief executive of Birmingham, Mr Tom Caulcott), he was told that in the organization of the police the pursuit of size has been carried too far. For example, it is proposed that Birmingham runs its own force; Dudley, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Sandwell could form a second "Black Country" police force; and a third force including Solihull,

Coventry and Warwickshire might jointly police the Heart of England.

In the West Midlands the spirit of such pre-1974 local authorities as Warley and West Bromwich, both county boroughs, lives on and will ensure that in this area Mr Jenkin is likely to find his most enthusiastic co-operators in establishing a new structure. Birmingham is willing to manage the administration for the new joint boards.

According to the West Midlands joint paper: "There needs to be little or no extra volume of work or expense in having joint working between local authorities, because the staffing for such a shared function could be provided by one of the authorities concerned, even though the policy-controlling body is a joint committee or joint board of members from several local authorities."

Mr Caulcott, formerly a senior civil servant in the Department of the Environment, says there is no need for exactly the same arrangements to apply in each of the six metropolitan areas. What might work in the cohesive and remarkably bipartisan politics of the West Midlands is unlikely to apply to the fragmented local authorities of Merseyside where Labour Liverpool and Conservative Sefton are at daggers drawn. Concluded



New Museum: The Overlord Embroidery, commemorating the 1944 Allied invasion of Normandy will be the centrepiece of a new museum in the grounds of Southsea Castle, near Portsmouth, to be opened on the fortieth anniversary

of the D-Day landings, June 6 next year.

This panel, one of 34 making up the 272ft long embroidery, shows King George VI and Winston Churchill visiting the invasion beaches with General Eisenhower

and General Montgomery and Field Marshal Brooke.

The decision to build the £1m museum was announced by Portsmouth City Council at a press conference at the Imperial War Museum, London, yesterday.

The embroidery, commissioned by Lord Dulverton in 1968 and made by 20 members of the Royal College of Needlework, is at present on show in the Whitbread Brewery gallery in London.

## Police plea for rear seatbelts

Injuries to rear-seat passengers in cars now exceed those sustained by drivers and front-seat passengers in Strathclyde, the regional council's highways committee was told yesterday.

A report from Mr Patrick Hamill, the chief constable, said that since the wearing of seat belts became compulsory for front-seat passengers, there had been a fall from 241 to 132 (45 per cent) in front-seat casualties, but the number of rear-seat casualties had remained virtually static at 152.

"The early evidence suggests, therefore, that the measure has been successful, and furthermore, since rear-seat casualties now exceed front-seat, there is a good case for rear-seat belts,"

Mr Malcolm Wagh, chairman of the highways committee, and chairman of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities' highways committee, said he would urge the convention to seek compulsory seat-belts for back seat passengers.

The British Safety Council said last night that there had been a 60 per cent fall in casualties to front-seat passengers nationally since the wearing of seat belts became compulsory. At the same time the number of injuries to passengers in rear seats were running at roughly the same level.

Mr James Tye, the director of the organization which campaigned actively for the obligatory use of front seat belts, said the lack of any noticeable increase in rear-seat casualties belied the claims of opponents of seat belts that many front seat passengers would simply move to the back.

## British Telecom dispute Satellite stations affected

By Our Labour Correspondent

Industrial action by British Telecom engineers was extended yesterday to two earth satellite tracking stations as the management brought engineers into central London from the suburbs by coach to fill posts left empty by workers either on strike or on suspension.

By last night 2,150 members of the Post Office Engineering Union were not working, and 300 more at the tracking stations at Goochhill, Cornwall, and Madley, Herefordshire, were refusing to repair broken circuits linking the stations to London.

That action could soon start to interfere with transatlantic telephone calls that go by satellite. The union started the disruption because senior managers are working in the

three international exchanges in London after the lockout of 1,600 engineers at the weekend.

The union sent back to work about half of the 900 members who had been sent home by British Telecom for refusing to sign a pledge of good conduct. A union official said last night that its lawyers had indicated that the pledge was a meaningless document.

More engineers were also pulled out on strike in the three areas of London where there is a high concentration of business premises, bringing the total to about 250. They are normally engaged on installing telephones and computer links and trunk maintenance work.

The union said that British Telecom's attempt at transporting engineers to three London

exchanges had been a "farce". At two of the exchanges the engineers refused to cross picket lines and at the third union members had already been instructed by the union to sign the pledge and return to work.

The official said that it expected further bussing of engineers today and claimed that some would be coming from as far away as the Midlands to fill vacancies in the Home Counties. A mass meeting of the workers from the international exchange will be held today.

British Telecom's strategy seems to be to make the dispute more costly to the union by suspending engineers who then receive their normal pay from the union.

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## TUC begins reform of economic strategy

By Our Labour Correspondent

Senior union leaders yesterday took the first steps towards a change of economic strategy in the wake of Labour's election defeat and decided to concentrate on putting forward general themes rather than specific policies.

Those policies, some of which formed the basis of Labour's economic programme at the election, were recognized as unpopular and the unions will now examine how best the labour movement can attempt to influence the Government and public opinion.

The TUC's influential economic committee decided yesterday to hold two special union conferences next year to coordinate collective bargaining and to try to find a common front on issues such as reducing the working week, fringe benefits such as pensions, and ending low pay.

The committee also voted to appoint Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff, and Mr

Reddy, Bickelstaff, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, to fill two TUC vacancies on the National Economic Development Council.

They polled seven votes each in preference to Mr Bill Whitley, of the shopworkers' union, and Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the tax officers' union. Mr Whitley was supported by five of the committee and the absence of several leading right-wingers may have been crucial in Mr Bickelstaff's victory.

The vacancies arose because of the retirements of Mr Frank Chapple, of the electricians' union, and Mr Geoffrey Drain, outgoing general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association. Mr Jenkins has been a member of the TUC General Council for nine years and could be expected to become one of the TUC's "Neddy Six" which normally consists of senior union officials with several years' service.

## War boot defect is rectified

By David Cross

The Ministry of Defence is to replace faulty combat boots issued to some Royal Marines because in some cases the soles came away from the uppers after a few months use.

The Royal Marines said yesterday that a "small percentage" of the new marine high-combat boots had proved to be defective.

The fault had now been rectified.

The fault in the boots came to light yesterday when a member of 40 Commando taking part in a Nato exercise in Turkey illustrated the defect by putting a knife between the sole and upper.

It is understood that the problem with the boots is that the soles are riveted rather than welded to the uppers for flexibility.

The calf-length boots were rushed into use after criticism during the Falklands campaign when foot soldiers complained that their standard-issue ankle-length boots let in water.

## Child-care in Britain 'an illusion'

By Amanda Haigh

The illusion that Britain is a caring nation which loves children is shattered by a new report, Lord Tonypanody, formerly Mr George Thomas MP, Speaker of the Commons, said yesterday on his first day as chairman of the National Children's Home.

Launching the report in London he gave a warning that Britain ignored the problems of child neglect "at our peril" and that without the loving care needed to turn them into whole beings some youngsters could become "young savages".

He said: "We are faced with a major problem. Red lights are flashing for our people. The state must do its share, though I am not sure Parliament is as aware of the facts as it ought to be. We must say to the nation, 'Beware, things are not as they ought to be'."

"We British consider ourselves to be a caring people who love children". He said a few of the appalling statistics on children in modern Britain contained in the report would shatter that illusion.

More than 100,000 children



Lord Tonypanody presenting the report in London yesterday. (Photograph: John Voos)

were in care in England and Wales, 10,600 because they had been deserted by their parents or a parent, and 18,000 because they had been neglected or ill-treated.

More than 100,000 children aged 10-17 in England and Wales were given a formal police caution in 1981, 130,000 faced magistrates' court proceedings, and 110,000 were found guilty.

In 1982 59 children under 18 died from glue sniffing. Children Today, (National Children's Home, 85 Highbury Park, London N5 1UD, Free).

## Arms workers lobby Tory conference

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor Blackpool

Workers from the Royal Ordnance Factories lobbied the Conservative Party conference yesterday to try to dissuade the Government from privatizing conventional arms manufacture in Britain.

Employees from the 15 defence factories and related research establishments said the

move would mean at least two plants would close.

Mr Jack Dromey, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "The Tories must come clean. They cannot support the defence of Britain and privatization. This is dogma."

The factories, which employ about 22,000 industrial and white-collar workers, have produced weapons for the forces

for several centuries. More than half their production goes overseas.

Unions claim that since 1974 sales from the plants have tripled and more than £140m profit has been made. In the last financial year profits rose to a record £68,200,000.

A Bill to privatize the factories is expected later this month.

Conference reports, page 4

## Mermaid sold for £695,000

By Our Arts Correspondent

The Mermaid Theatre at Puddle Dock in the City of London will continue as a live theatre, with an improved restaurant and expanded conference facilities now that it has been sold to Gomba Holdings UK, owned by Mr Abdul Shamji.

After months of negotiations, the Mermaid's trustees have exchanged "unconditional" contracts for the sale, at £695,000, an increase of £20,000 on the price first offered to and accepted by the trustees. The sale will be completed by the end of the year.

Mr Michael Hendrie, a director of Gomba, said yesterday: "What we have got to do is get the people there. The river is a feature of the theatre and we will get people to the Mermaid by boat or by helicopter."

Gomba's bid for the theatre was finally accepted ahead of a bid by a union consortium led by Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the train drivers' union Aslef, which had also attempted unsuccessfully to buy the Round House in north London.

The Mermaid is the third London theatre to come under Gomba group ownership.

## Martin 'to fight sentence'

Solicitors acting for David Martin who was jailed for 25 years after shooting a policeman said yesterday they would start an appeal against his sentence. Ralph Haslam and Co said there could also be an appeal against his convictions at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday.

Martin, aged 36, of Crawford Place, Marylebone, was jailed for 15 years for wounding a policeman and a further 10 for having firearms to resist arrest.

## £25,990 study of superstores

Professor John Dawson, of Stirling University's business studies department, has been awarded a grant of £25,990 from the Social Science Research Council to study employment in British superstores.

"Employment opportunities in retailing are increasing in number and changing in character," Professor Dawson said yesterday. The study will show the types of jobs created and job history of employees. Comparisons will also be made with other types of store.

## Open water

The Welsh Water Authority yesterday decided unanimously to allow the Press and public into its meetings, although the position will be reviewed. English authorities have taken advantage of the Water Act 1983, to exclude the public.

## Ford return

Production of the Ford Escort and Orion at Halewood, Merseyside, which was halted for a week by an unofficial strike by delivery drivers will restart this morning.

## Freedom of city

The three surviving members of the Beatles are to be invited to Liverpool to accept the freedom of the city it was decided yesterday by the city council.

## Sale room

## Dordogne pays £26,191 for dolls' house collection

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Madame Marie-Camille de Monneron has sold the entire contents of the dolls' museum she had built up and run at Nontron in the Dordogne at auction in Paris last week, securing bids totalling 1.7m French francs or £140,845, having failed to interest the state in buying it.

The Department of the Dordogne was, however, sparked into some rescue action for it spent 700,000FF or £57,995 at the sale and announced the intention of setting up a new dolls' museum in the region. It preempted the purchase of a gigantic dolls' house made by Mme de Monneron at 316,000FF (estimate 275,000 to 390,000FF) or £26,191.

It is a 14-room dolls' house, including two attics and one terrace, peopled with dolls around one ft high and elegantly furnished with antiques. Had no single bidder come forward for the house and contents the auctioneer had given notice that the contents would be sold as 139 separate lots.

The Dordogne also spent 42,000FF (estimate 25,000 to 40,000FF) or £3,480 on a miniature reconstruction of Mme de Rancan's famous salon, complete with nothings such as Napoleon's Josephine, Mme de Stael and the Duchess of Devonshire. A Victorian lady riding a wooden horse cost 30,500FF (estimate 4,000 to 10,000FF) or £2,530.

Another sensational Paris sale was devoted to an unnamed collection of Old Master drawings. An elaborate Mannerist drawing of "L'Age d'or" was attributed to Bartolomeus Spranger in the catalogue and estimated at 15,000FF. At the

sale the expert changed the attribution to Jacopo Zucchi (1540-1596) and bought the drawing for a collector client at \$5,000FF or £45,982. Coins of the London were the underbidders.

There was also an ink and gouache study by Gericault for his famous "Raft of the Medusa", a single nude figure buffeted by the storm, which made 305,000FF (estimate 20,000FF) or £25,270.

In London yesterday the Papalios family collection of natural history and sporting trophies met a less happy fate.

More than 150 full mounts of mammals, birds and reptiles set in suitable scenery were offered as a single lot. No buyer was found and they were bought in at £62,000. Christie's South Kensington had tried to sell them in December 1979; when they were bought in at £150,000.

Sotherby's sale of Old Master paintings secured a total of £285,263 with 17 per cent unsold. The sale included some attractive Dutch and Flemish paintings, notably a six-inch round of a skating scene on panel by Christoffel van den Bergh which sold for £23,100 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000) and a pair of tiny flower and fruit still lifes on metal by Balbastre van der Aa which made £18,700 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000).

Overseas selling prices  
Auctioneer's sale of the late Lord's collection of Old Master paintings, including a six-inch round of a skating scene on panel by Christoffel van den Bergh which sold for £23,100 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000) and a pair of tiny flower and fruit still lifes on metal by Balbastre van der Aa which made £18,700 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000).



# Police 'gunned down innocent man by mistake'

Two London detectives repeatedly shot and pistol-whipped a young film director, nearly killing him, in the mistaken belief that he was the escaped prisoner David Martin, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. Sir Michael Havers QC, the Attorney General, was speaking at the start of the trial of Det Constable Peter Finch, aged 37, of Malvern Way, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, and Det Constable John Jardine, aged 37, of Dawlish Drive, Pinner, north-west London, who deny attempting to murder Mr Stephen Waldorf in Pembroke Road, Epsom, Surrey, on January 14. They also deny wounding Mr Waldorf with intent to cause him grievous bodily harm. Constable Finch denies causing Mr Waldorf grievous bodily harm with intent.

Sir Michael said the two detectives had been part of a team hunting Martin, who had escaped from police custody three weeks earlier.

Martin, aged 36, was jailed for 25 years at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday for four offences, including shooting a policeman.

Sir Michael said that the police team believed that Miss Susan Stephens might lead them to Martin and on January 14 a number of officers were following a yellow Mini in which she was travelling. Mr Waldorf was in the front passenger seat.

Det Constable John Jardine: "fired three shots".

The jury was shown three photographs each of Martin and Mr Waldorf, who were described by Sir Michael as remarkably similar. Sir Michael said that officers following the Mini had remarked on Mr Waldorf's nose and hair as being like Martin's.

Just before the shooting the Mini was caught in heavy traffic. Constable Finch, who knew Martin, and was in a car further back in Pembroke Road, was sent to see if he could establish the male passenger's identity.

"He approached the rear of the Mini and, as he did, drew his 38 revolver. He mistakenly thought the passenger was Martin."

Sir Michael said that Constable Finch claimed he called out "armed police".

"No one in the surrounding area or in the car heard any such shout," Sir Michael said.

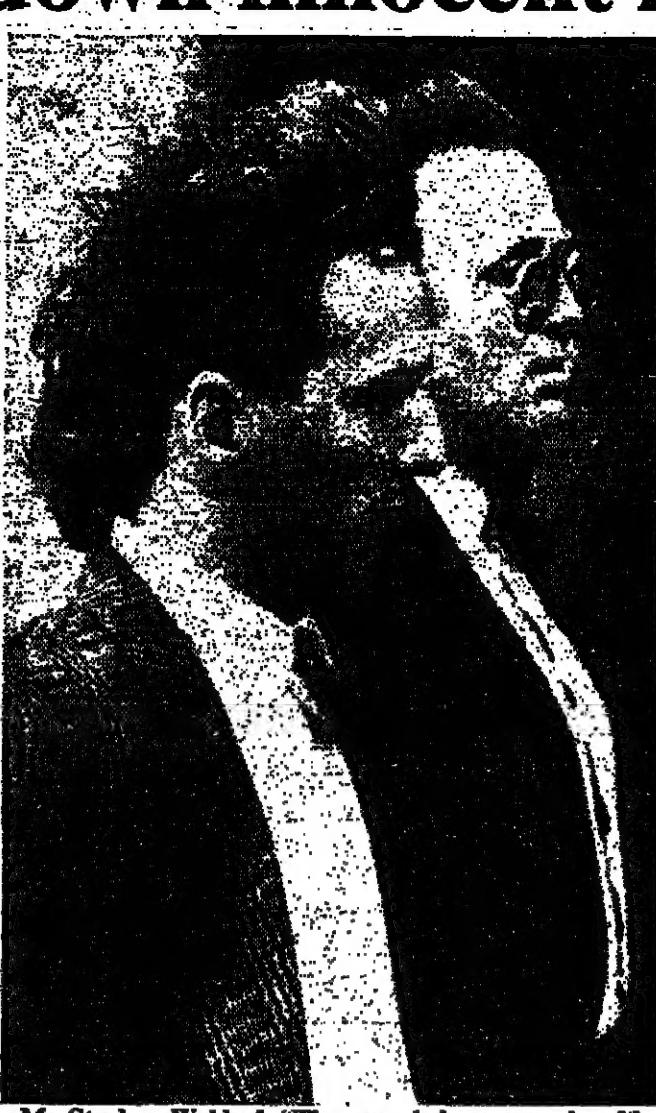
Constable Finch then fired two shots into a tyre. "He then fired four shots into the closed rear window of the car, Waldorf was hit in the back."

Another officer, Det Constable Deane, who was not being prosecuted, also fired towards the car, believing that gunfire was also coming from inside the Mini.

Sir Michael continued: "When Jardine reached the off-side window of the car, Waldorf had fallen across the driver's seat and was lying out of the open door with the upper part of his body and head on the tarmac of the road and the other part of his body on the front seat."

"Jardine, then at a distance of 6 to 12 ft, fired three shots. By the time he finished firing, at least five bullets had entered different parts of Waldorf's body, one in particular doing very grave damage," Sir Michael said.

"There he was with five bullets in him, lying half out of the car, and Finch comes over to him and strikes him several times over the head with his empty pistol, fracturing his skull and a bone in one hand."



Mr Stephen Waldorf: "The car windows came in with bullets flying through."

Mr Waldorf was taken out of the car and, lying face down on the road, was handcuffed with his hands behind his back. Constable Finch allegedly said he drew his gun in case he had difficulty drawing it if he needed it later. "I knew if the man was Martin he might well have a gun and shoot me first."

Constable Finch allegedly stated that he was convinced the passenger was Martin. "I

I tried to duck. I did not have the energy to leave I slumped across the seat

Stephen Waldorf

saw who I thought was Martin turn to the rear seat and I thought he was reaching for a gun. I feared for my life."

Constable Finch allegedly told how he shot twice into the tyre and saw the passenger shouting something, so he fired again.

Constable Finch allegedly said: "I saw the passenger crawl across the driver's seat. I saw that he was moving."

Sir Michael said Constable Jardine was also interviewed by Det Chief Supt Dickens and had said: "I assumed positive identification had been made and the man had a gun."

The man was moving, he said. "I still considered him to be very dangerous. I fired two shots at his head. He was still moving afterwards and I fired a further shot at his head."

Asked what his intention was when he fired, Constable Jardine allegedly replied: "I intended totally to incapacitate him. The only way to do that with a gun is to kill him."

The first prosecution witness called was Miss Stephens, who was asked by Mr Roy Amlot, the junior prosecuting counsel, whether she had received any payment from any newspapers.

She said: "I received £10,000 from the Daily Mail."

Miss Stephens said she met David Martin in April last year and had seen "quite a bit" of him before his arrest in September last year. She also saw him three or four times between his escape from Marlborough Street Court and

January 14. She had not told the police about the meetings.

Asked about the shooting, she said: "I remember hearing shots and thinking it was terrorists."

"I went down as far as I could, but I remember the briefcase being there and that it was in the way." Something hit her in the back.

"Then the guns just stopped," she said. She sat up. "Two people were dragging Steve across the seats."

The passenger door opened and she saw a man pointing a gun at her. The first time she realized that police had been shooting was when she recognized a detective she knew.

Mr Waldorf was also asked at the start of his evidence whether he had been paid or promised payments by any newspaper. He replied: "Yes, the News of the World has paid me £20,000."

Of the shooting, Mr Waldorf said: "From behind I heard two shots. They seemed quite a long way back. Then the car windows came in with bullets flying through."

"I remember being hit. Lester decided to get out. I tried to hold on to his shoulder to go with him, but I was not holding tight enough."

"Bullets kept coming through. I tried to duck. I still imagined I had strength to leave, but I did not have enough energy. I slumped across the passenger and driver's seat."

He said the pain was grotesque and overwhelming. He now felt fairly well. "I have been told there will be no permanent disability."

Mr Lester Purdy, the Mini driver said: "The first thing I saw was two men at the roadside. I remember seeing at least one of them had a gun drawn. I heard two shots fired."

He heard three shots as he ran away and described feeling "panic, then anger." As he returned to the car, a man with a revolver in one hand was dragging Mr Waldorf out of the car.

"He looked limp and I thought he was dead."

The trial continues tomorrow.

## Caledonian buys Jetsave for £3m

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Jetsave, the biggest package holiday tour operator over the north Atlantic, has been sold by Mr Robert Holmes & Co's Associated Communications Corporation to the Caledonian Aviation Group which also owns the British Caledonian airline. The price is believed to have been later cut to £2.7m, a High Court costing official.

Mr Davies, of Queen Victoria Road, Llanelli, Dyfed, has admitted gross and persistent misconduct.

The client Mr Davies tried to overcharge, Mr Leslie Parsons, the manager of a pickling factory, did not accept the solicitor's explanations for the overcharging.

Mr Parsons, aged 69, of Green Trees, Llanelli, Carmarthen, is asking for Mr Davies to be struck off.

He accused Mr Davies of lying about the amount of work he did in Mr Parsons's High Court action over a pickling machine he had invented. It was the costs bill for that case, settled in 1975 when Mr Parsons was awarded £530,000 damages, that led to the complaints of misconduct.

Yesterday's hearing also contained argument on who should pay the costs of the present proceedings.

That is because higher costs have made North America a less attractive destination to British holidaymakers.

But Jetsave's turnover in the year covering the main season just ended is being estimated at £50m with the operation in profit at the pre-tax level. ACC has been looking to sell Jetsave for some time, initially with a price-tag of about £3.5m.

Mr Reg Pycroft, who founded Jetsave in 1972 in time to start operations the next year, sold to ACC in mid-1980 for about £3.5m.

The new ABTA policy negotiated with Accident and General Insurance Brokers, and

## Solicitor admits failing the profession

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The new ABTA policy negotiated with Accident and General Insurance Brokers, and

## New holiday cover deal

The Association of British Travel Agents announced details yesterday of a new travel insurance scheme which it hopes will be used by 1.5 million British holidaymakers next year.

The new ABTA policy negotiated with Accident and General Insurance Brokers, and

## Healthier diet urged to cut early deaths

By Nicholas Timmins

Big changes in the British diet are needed to prevent thousands of unnecessary early deaths from heart disease, strokes and some cancers, a report from the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education says.

The report, which has wide implications for the food and farming industries, has been delayed for nearly two years by opposition to its findings from the Department of Health and the British Nutrition Foundation, which is largely funded by the food manufacturers.

Its status, according to members of the committee that produced the report, has been downgraded from "clear proposals for changes in diet to a discussion paper."

The report calls for a drastic reduction in the amount of salt in manufactured foods, in the amount of sugar in confectionery, soft drinks and snacks, and in the amount of saturated fat consumed in meat, dairy products, cakes and biscuits. At the same time consumption of fibre, in the form of bread, potatoes, fruit and other vegetables should rise.

The report sets out changes that should take place to produce a healthier diet during the 1980s, and proposes longer term measures that would produce still sharper cuts in fat, salt and sugar intakes.

For the 1980s, the report says total fat intake should fall by 10

per cent, with saturated animal fats from meat, milk, cheese, biscuits and cakes falling by 15 per cent.

Consumption of polyunsaturated fats certain vegetable oils and margarines - should rise by 25 per cent. Consumption of sugar, salt and alcohol should all fall by 10 per cent.

The proposals for a healthier diet, which would cut the risk of heart disease, strokes, bowel diseases including cancer, and hypertension, should in fact produce a diet which "may well prove more varied and acceptable", the report says.

The British Nutrition Foundation yesterday welcomed the report as a "discussion paper, but not as a blueprint," arguing that the facts relating diet to health were not sufficiently clear for such detailed recommendations.

But Professor Philip James, chairman of the working party that produced the report, emphasized that its recommendations were the result of a consensus among medical experts about what needed to be done. "It is not right to imply that this is just an old view."

In producing its recommendations, the working party had drawn on reports by the Department of Health, the World Health Organization and the medical royal colleges.

15% less saturated fats  
5g less dairy fats  
3g less meat  
3g less biscuits, cakes per day  
10% less sugar  
especially confectionery and soft drinks between meals  
10% less salt (1g per day)  
10% less alcohol

bread (especially brown and wholemeal)  
fruit, potatoes and other vegetables 25-30%

Shelter attacks Duchy over property sales

By Craig Seton

About £100,000 worth of property was sold by the Duchy of Cornwall yesterday as Shelter, the organization campaigning for the homeless, accused it of "selling almost everything in sight" rather than renting it to local people and of letting its property fall into disrepair.

The properties sold at auction at Liskeard in Cornwall included a farmhouse, which raised £35,000, a cottage with three acres which sold for £25,000, a barn and roundhouse which raised £22,000 and a terraced house which was bought for £18,000.

Mr David Armit, Shelter's Devon and Cornwall representative, said: "Duchy policy is reducing the amount of rented accommodation available to local people."

A misadventure verdict was recorded yesterday on Murray Fensome, aged 45, of Luton, who had a history of mental illness and was admitted to Luton and Dunstable Hospital.

The inquest at Luton was told Mr Fensome was conscious that the hospital food and medicines were poisoned. He virtually starved himself and started compulsively drinking up to 35 pints of water a day.

A pathologist, Dr David Lawrence, said Mr Fensome died of water on the brain and water intoxication.

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Four-year sentence for Japan's ex-Premier

# Tanaka determined to stay in politics

From Richard Hanson  
Tokyo

Kakuei Tanaka, a former Prime Minister who bulldozed his way to the pinnacle of power in post-war Japan, was found guilty yesterday by Tokyo district court of his role in the Lockheed bribery scandal. He was sentenced to four years in prison and ordered to pay 300 million yen (over £1.4m), an amount equal to the alleged bribe he received.

Mr Tanaka, who is 65, immediately appealed, declaring that he will fight to prove his innocence before the High Court, a process that could take several years.

Mr Tanaka indicated in a statement, after his release on 300 million yen bail, that he will refuse to quit politics and remain in the Diet (parliament) as long as he has the "understanding and support" of the people. That decision could create political turmoil.

Though widely anticipated, the verdict and harsh sentence stunned politicians. Never before has a former Japanese Prime Minister been convicted by a Japanese court for crimes committed while serving in the nation's highest office.

Reactions included relief, though perhaps prematurely so. Many would like to relegate Lockheed to the history books after dominating the political scene for nearly seven years.

It is highly doubtful, however, that either Lockheed or Mr Tanaka will fade from view.

The question now is whether Mr Tanaka, who leads the most powerful faction in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, will be forced to resign his seat in the Lower House of the Diet, which he has held as an independent since the Lockheed charges were first brought against him in July 1976.

If Mr Tanaka continues in parliament - which he seems determined to do - he faces the



Guilty but defiant: Mr Tanaka waves to the press after being released on bail by the Tokyo District court. Behind him is his secretary.

prospect of a bitter parliamentary fight led by opposition parties to force his resignation. Since the LDP commands a majority, the chances of passing such a resolution would appear slim.

The fracas could seriously disrupt the current Diet session, and undermine the position of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, who came to power 11 months ago with Mr Tanaka's strong support. The

worst scenario would be a deep split within the LDP, with one or more disgruntled party faction leaders breaking ranks.

Mr Nakasone's position is supported by a fragile coalition led by Mr Tanaka's group.

There is no shortage of would-be prime ministers lurking in rival factions.

Mr Nakasone called for prudence in dealing with the issue of resignation.

Most Japanese believe Mr Tanaka should resign. He remains, however, a charismatic figure in the mostly bland world of Japanese politics. His faction accounts for about a quarter of the ruling party members of Diet.

Throughout the marathon trial, which began nearly seven years ago in January 1977, Mr Tanaka stubbornly declared his innocence.

He and four other defendants were found guilty as charged of bribery and violations of the foreign exchange laws for accepting 500 million yen from the Lockheed Corporation to influence the sale of Trident jets in Japan in the early 1970s.

Mr Tanaka's personal secretary was given a one-year jail sentence, suspended for three years. Three former executives of the Marubeni Corporation, the trading company which served as Lockheed's agent, received penalties ranging from a two-year suspended sentence to two and a half years in jail.

The charges stem from events starting in August 1972 when Mr Tanaka was Prime Minister, and so, the prosecution charged, in a position to influence a decision on purchasing aircraft by a domestic airline. Over the following two years, some 500 million yen changed hands from Lockheed via Marubeni and into Mr Tanaka's coffers, the prosecution alleged.

Mr Tanaka resigned as Prime Minister in 1974 over a separate controversy involving shady land deals, for which he was never brought to trial.

Leading article, page 15

## Kissinger meets Nicaragua rebel chief

From Martha Honey  
San José, Costa Rica

In an apparent shift of position, Dr Henry Kissinger's special commission on Central America has held closed talks with Señor Alfonso Robelo, the political leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (Arde), the anti-Sandinista rebel group based in Costa Rica.

Earlier, Dr Kissinger had said that his commission, which is on a fact-finding tour of six Central American countries, would not meet either right-wing Nicaraguan or left-wing Salvadorean dissidents.

But on his departure for El Salvador yesterday, he said that he had met Señor Robelo solely in his capacity as "the political leader of some Nicaraguan exiles".

He added: "The only discussion with Mr Robelo was about the political situation and the possibilities as he saw them of elections and democratic evolution in the area. There was no discussion whatsoever of guerrilla activities."

He ruled out the possibility of meeting any more Nicaraguan or Salvadorean political exiles, but offered no explanation why the commission will not be meeting political leaders of the CIA-financed Nicaraguan rebels based in Nicaragua, or of the apparent imbalance of not meeting Salvadorean opposition leaders.

His 40-member delegation, which includes Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the American representative at the United Nations, and 10 commission members, spent all day on Tuesday at a local country club in a meeting with about 40 Costa Rican experts selected by the Government to discuss domestic and foreign policy issues.

Dr Kissinger's Bipartisan Commission on Central America was set up in July by President Reagan to report by January on medium and long term US policy objectives for this troubled region. The present week-long tour is its first local assessment of Central American problems.

One of the most outspoken commission witnesses was Costa Rica's former president and elder statesman, Señor José "Pepe" Figueres, who led the 1948 revolution which permanently abolished Costa Rica's army.

He said that if the US wanted to topple the Nicaraguan Government it should do so with its own troops and not "hire" Anti-Sandinista dissidents whom he called mercenaries.

Many of those who gave evidence are part of Costa Rica's counterpart commission appointed by President Alberto Monge to work with the Kissinger Commission.

## Geneva arms talks go ahead with break-off warning

Geneva (Reuters) - US and Soviet delegates held three hours of negotiations on limiting European-based medium-range missiles yesterday and the Americans said the talks would continue, despite reports that the Soviet Union wants to break them off.

Moscow's chief delegation at the 22-month-old talks, Mr Yuli Kuznetsov, was asked when he arrived for yesterday's meeting whether the Soviet Union was asking for a recess. "We are continuing," he said. "When we emerged, however, he declined to answer questions on how long Moscow wants the talks to go on."

A US spokesman said afterwards that another session in the current round, which began on September 6, would be held at the Soviet mission here on Tuesday.

In West Germany, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, a close adviser of Mr Andropov, said Moscow would break off the talks if NATO went ahead with its planned deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe from December.

Western diplomatic sources said it was the first clear Soviet statement to this effect by a senior official.

Mr Zamyatin said in Hamburg: "We do not want to take part in negotiations leading to a situation in which powerful new missiles and warheads will be stationed in Europe." Asked if this meant an end to the talks if the new US missiles were deployed, he replied: "You have understood me correctly."

US officials said in Washington yesterday that the Soviet Union might disclose at Geneva how long it would be willing to continue negotiating, but the American spokesman here declined to reveal whether this had occurred. Washington has said Moscow has made several

threats to break off the talks if NATO deploys the missiles.

The White House has urged Moscow to continue both the talks on medium-range missiles and parallel secret US-Soviet negotiations on strategic weapons, but insists it will begin deploying the Pershings and cruise if no agreement is reached.

East European sources here have suggested Moscow might regard the actual arrival of the



Mr Zamyatin: 'You have understood correctly'

first of the new rockets, expected next month, as the cut-off date.

NATO sources said Washington has proposed that the current round continue until December 15, a month later than originally planned. So far each round has lasted two months, followed by a two-month recess if this pattern is followed the present session should last until November 6.

In Moscow yesterday, a West German disarmament expert Herr Egon Bahr, said the Geneva negotiations would almost certainly be shelved, but not definitively abandoned, if the NATO deployment went ahead.

## Soviet top brass invade Warsaw

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw

Their chests heavy with medals, their heads apparently filled with thoughts of counter-revolution, the top brass of the Soviet and Warsaw Pact armies invaded the centre of the Polish capital yesterday, causing Gordian traffic jams and the usual flurry of jokes in taxis and cabs.

The occasion was the fortieth anniversary of the Polish People's Army, set up in the Soviet Union to fight Nazi Germany. Most of the official talk, however, has been about the contemporary significance of the Army in defending socialism.

Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, made it clear that the Polish Army still had a political role to play. He said that the forces of internal counter-revolution and international reaction have not abandoned their intention to destroy the foundations of socialism in Poland and snatch the country from the socialist community - high revolutionary vigilance is still needed.

A similar point is made in the latest issue of the Soviet journal, *New Times* which says that "anti-socialist forces in Poland are dressing themselves up as Marxists and are advocating, dangerously, a brand of liberal pluralism."

Soviet warnings to Poland not to dilute socialism and relax its guard have been coming thick and fast.

The keynote speech of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, on the anniversary concentrated more on international developments and the Army's courage during martial law, than on counter-revolutionary challenges.

The anniversary is seen as vitally important to the Polish leadership because of the public blessing from the Soviet Army for the introduction of martial law and because Warsaw is determined to show that it belongs firmly in the camp of the Warsaw Pact.

Soviet war veterans have been touring Poland, endearing themselves by speaking Russian to all and sundry, a fence surrounding Victory Square has been smothered with military camouflage, military police are back on the streets, if only for the day. Diplomats say that they have seen Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Soviet marshal in charge of defending Russia from Korean airlines, in the foyer of an hotel but his name has not so far appeared in the press.

## Help for quake victims

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Italian Government has decided to finance an urgent building programme to supply 5,000 new homes within a year for inhabitants of Pozzuoli, a small port near Naples, who have fled because of earth tremors.

Since October 3, the tremors have been frequent and have been responsible for an exodus of about 30,000 people.

The old centre of the town is also the centre of the tremors and buildings have been damaged. The Government has sent 1,500 caravans and 1,200 tents

## Sudanese flee from fighting

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi

Widespread unrest in Southern Sudan has resulted in the flight of thousands of refugees into neighbouring areas of Ethiopia and a government campaign to counter a new guerrilla movement calling itself Anyanya 2. It is named after the Anyanya Movement which led Southern Sudanese demands for secession between 1955 and 1972.

There is widespread resentment in the south against the recent decision of President Gaafar Nimeiry to divide the area into three separate regions. This is seen as a move designed to reduce the political weight of Southern Sudan, although the President claims it is necessary to avoid a domination of southern affairs by the Dinka tribe.

Other factors contributing to the unrest are suspicions that the movement of some Southern troops to the north is intended to divide the Southerners.

And the recent introduction of a strict Islamic legal system and a ban on alcohol throughout the Sudan has generated dismay in the largely Christian south.

Reports from Juba, the Southern regional capital, say guerrillas attacked Awel, in Bahr El Ghazal provinces at the end of September, killing at least 18 civilians. Some of the Southern soldiers there fled and are reported to have joined the guerrillas.

As a result of the attack - the third in four months - European expatriate workers in a rice project sponsored by the EEC have been withdrawn from the area.

Another clash recently took place at Boma, close to the Ethiopian border, where 150 government troops mounted an attack on a guerrilla group, but suffered heavy losses, according to reports from Juba.

Ethiopian officials say 25,000 refugees have crossed into Ethiopia near the border town of Gambela. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees has been asked to help in caring for them, and reception camps have been set up in this area.

One group of refugees claimed they had been strafed by the Sudanese Air Force while heading for the Ethiopian border. It took them 24 days to walk to safety, hiding during the day and moving by night.

## Ten shot at end of Chilean rally

Santiago, (AFP, AP) - Ten people were wounded by bullets early yesterday when violence erupted at the end of demonstration by a crowd of 50,000, on the first day of a three-day protest against the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

A 23-year-old woman who was shot in the head was on the critical list, doctors said. She was wounded in a clash between four men in a car and a group of demonstrators. Some people were hurt by rubber bullets and tear gas canisters fired by police to disperse demonstrators.

The rally was organized by the People's Democratic Movement (MDP), consisting of the Communist Party, a branch of the Socialist Party and other left-wing groups, and the

National Development Project (Proden), an opposition grouping of the centre and liberal right.

The rally was the largest anti-government demonstration in 10 years of military rule. Police permitted the event but used tear gas, clubs and water cannon to disperse demonstrators marching away from it.

Permission was given with only a day's advance notice and little newspaper publicity.

The rally took place beside an amusement park just off Santiago's main boulevard, two miles west of the city centre.

Scores of banners flying above the crowd as it heard speeches and folk music bore the initials of the Christian Democrats, Communists, various factions of the Socialist

Party and the movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

There were also huge likenesses of President Salvador Allende, who was killed in the coup that brought General Pinochet to power.

The five-party Democratic Alliance, the main non-Marxist opposition front, did not support the rally. Some of its leaders said privately that they wanted to distance themselves from protests led by the Communist Party, which has been excluded from the alliance for advocating violence.

Señor Lavandero, a former Christian Democratic senator and organizer of the rally, said that "no political differences should separate us in the task of ending the tyranny".

## Burma will avenge bomb deaths

Seoul (Reuters) - Burma has promised South Korea that it will take strong measures against any country found to be implicated in Sunday's bomb explosion in Rangoon, officials said here yesterday. They added that the measures could involve severing diplomatic relations.

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea has said that the bombing was an assassination attempt against him and blamed North Korea for the explosion which killed four South Korean Cabinet ministers and 16 other people.

North Korea yesterday rejected the accusation as "preposterous and ridiculous".

Seoul has asked Burma if it can interview a Korean captured in Rangoon on Tuesday during a chase in which three Burmese police were killed by a hand grenade.

● RANGOON: Unofficial sources in Rangoon said that all three suspects were North Koreans, and speculated that they were involved in the bombing (AP reports).

● NEW YORK: American Intelligence officials believe that North Korean agents were behind the bombing, probably with the help from Burmese insurgents, a Defence Intelligence Agency source said (Reuters reports).



High-level diplomacy

President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who is 6ft 5in tall, towering over Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, who is 11 inches shorter, before the two sat down to a working lunch in Ottawa.

## Primates pledge church care for refugees

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi

Primates of the Anglican communion, led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, ended three days of consultations here yesterday on subjects ranging from the place and function of the Book of Common Prayer to plans for the next Lambeth conference in 1988.

They expressed concern over the increasingly difficult situation - sometimes amounting to persecution - of Christians in some Muslim countries, and emphasized that the Church has a special responsibility to care for the flood of refugees throughout the world.

Twenty-four of the twenty-seven self-governing churches of the Anglican communion were represented. Archbishop Timothy Olufosoye of Nigeria, the senior African primate

present, joined Dr Runcie in presiding over the discussions.

Archbishop Olufosoye said: "We in Africa are interested in the resurgence of Islam, now being supported with funds from Arab countries. This affects Christians adversely." He expressed the fear that "Christianity was being 'squeezed out' in countries like Sudan and Iran."

On refugees, the primates said that the Church had a special responsibility to provide that pastoral care which sought to create and maintain human dignity.

They issued a renewed call to Anglicans to intensify their prayers for world justice and peace and said: "Every act of reconciliation, whether great or small, counts in the gradual building of peace."



## Millions face dismissal from party

## China launches biggest purge since Cultural Revolution

From David Bonavia, Peking

China's Communist Party yesterday launched a purge to rid party ranks of radical leftists, petty dictators, privilege-seekers and idle, irresponsible and corrupt officials who have damaged the party's image and China's confidence in Socialism.

The purge, which is being referred to euphemistically as a "consolidation" of the party's ranks, has been made necessary by the refusal of a considerable proportion of party members to drop leftist attitudes which they adopted during the lifetime of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The chief targets will therefore be those who rose to power under the Cultural Revolution master-minded by Mao between 1966 and 1976, people who continue to practise factionalism, and party members who engage in acts of violence against others.

It is thought likely that several million members of the party, which at present has 40 million on its roll, will be dismissed, and the opportunity may be taken to reduce it to more manageable size.

Other likely targets are those that "ask the party for higher positions and better treatment."

They openly violate financial regulations and discipline, sabotage state plans, violate state economic policies and illegally retain taxes and profits," the Central Committee said. "They invent all sorts of pretexts to squander, waste and occupy state and collective funds and property."

"With regard to the distribution of housing, wage increases and many other matters - such as employment, education, promotion, job assignments and changing from rural residence to urban for their children, relatives and friends, as well as foreign affairs work - they take advantage of their power and position, conveniences pro-

vided by their work and personal relations to seek special privileges, violate the law and discipline, and encroach upon the interests of the state and the masses."

"They ignore the law, protect and shield criminals and even take a direct part in unlawful activities such as smuggling, selling smuggled goods, corruption, accepting bribes and profiteering."

Bureaucrats were attacked for serious neglect of duty which had caused "horrible waste in the country's production and construction, serious errors in state administration and huge economic and political losses for the party and government."

Others were accused of factionalism. "Some of them have turned the units under their charge into territories where their will holds sway and where they rule as overlords."

The "consolidation" campaign is to be carried out from the top downwards.

The strong language of the Central Committee indicates that this will be the most severe move to eradicate undesirable tendencies in party life since the Cultural Revolution itself.

The campaign was decided at the second plenary session of the party's twelfth Central Committee, which has been meeting unannounced here. Mr Hu Yaobang, the Secretary-General of the party will act as chairman of a new central commission to guide the campaign.

The vice-chairmen are Mr Wan Li, Mr Yu Qili, Mr Bo Yibo, who is the permanent vice-chairman or organizational head of the commission, Mr Hu Qili and Mr Wang Heshou.

Mr Wan, Mr Yu, and Mr Bo are senior members of the party Politburo favourable to the political line of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman and *eminence grise* behind Mr Hu Yaobang.

## Running dogs banned

Peking (Reuters) - From the end of this month, all dogs will be banned in Peking. Owners have been ordered to have their pets destroyed. If not, official dog catchers will patrol the streets and kill any dogs that they find.

The Peking Daily newspaper announced: "In recent years more and more people have been raising dogs in the city, harming environmental sanitation and having an adverse effect on social order."

The city government had therefore ordered local officials to wage a propaganda campaign on the harmfulness of raising dogs, emphasizing the need to keep the city clean.

There are few dogs in Peking largely because pet-keeping was attacked as bourgeois during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

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There are few dogs in Peking largely because pet-keeping was attacked as bourgeois during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

## Libya lets stranded French go

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The first of the 37 French citizens stranded in Tripoli since Sunday left the Libyan capital on an Alitalia flight for Rome yesterday after Libya had agreed to lift the ban on their departure. Most of the remainder are expected to return to France today on a direct flight to Paris, the first since Sunday.

The Libyan Embassy in Paris said that the "slight delay" in their departure was due to the need for "a better verification of identity papers". Such a procedure was completely normal, the Embassy insisted.

It denounced "the campaign of denigration against Libya conducted by the press and insidiously orchestrated by certain French secret services", adding that "contrary to the malicious rumours spread by the Libyan authorities at no point decided to hold the French citizens as hostages, and even less to resort to any kind of blackmail."

It has been suggested that the Libyan action was connected with the arrest in Paris on Friday of Mr Rachid Said Mohamed Abdallah, a member of the Libyan revolutionary committee.

He is accused by the Italian authorities of the murder of an opponent of Colonel Gaddafi, and is suspected of having local involvement in the stimulation of several other of the Libyan leader's political enemies. There has been an international warrant for Mr Said's arrest since August last year.

Libya is said to have asked Greece, which played a leading role in securing permission for the French citizens to leave, to do everything possible to get France to agree to the release of Mr Said.

However, the High Court in Paris decided yesterday to postpone the hearing of Mr Said's case until October 26, and ruled that he should be held in prison until then.

## Blacks sway vote in US mayoral elections

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Mayoral elections in Boston, Massachusetts, and Birmingham, Alabama, have provided dramatic new evidence of the growing political muscle of Blacks and other minorities in US cities.

In a mayoral preliminary contest in Boston, a city with a troubled history of race relations, Mr Melvin King, a black former state legislator, came first in an eight-man field. He won around 34 per cent of the vote against 25 per cent for his closest rival, Mr Raymond Flynn, a white city councillor.

As with other recent black political successes in Chicago and Philadelphia.

Souvenir of Paris: A workman dismantling a tower has just reopened after 18 months of renovation and recently celebrated its hundred millionth visitor.

already been allocated to museums. The tower has just reopened after 18 months of renovation and recently celebrated its hundred millionth visitor.

## Grip tightens on southern Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Joussa, southern Lebanon

## Israelis set up new militias

Newly installed behind its withdrawal lines south and east of the Awa'li River, the Israeli Army has embarked on an ambitious project to create up to a dozen new local militias around southern Lebanon, in many cases using gunmen who fought alongside Palestinian guerrillas before last year's Israeli invasion.

Senior agents in Shin Beth, the Israeli security service, have been training former Shia Muslim militiamen, permitting them to carry the Soviet-made assault rifles that they were originally given by the PLO and issuing them with Israeli Army uniforms and trucks.

The Israelis have set up one of their new militias - calling itself "The Forces of Kerbala" - at the village of Joussa, inside the area which is supposed to be controlled by French troops of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

A similar militia unit - referring to itself as "Partisans of the Army" - has based itself on the main coastal highway south of Tyre and is extracting money from drivers of lorries bringing food and supplies from the Israeli frontier. *The Times* has acquired a complete list of the illegal "taxes" charged by the gunmen who are demanding up to \$50 from the owners of some vehicles.

The raising of the new militias also appears to mark the end of Major Saad Haddad's dominance in southern Lebanon. The major, a cashed Lebanese Army officer whose own militia was armed and supplied by Israel in 1978 to control the countryside south of the Israeli frontier, is now recovering from "exhaustion" after treatment at an Israeli hospital and his men

have already been ordered by the Israelis to leave their stronghold in the town of Bint Jbail; today, they control only the south-eastern town of Marjayoun.

In Joussa, the new militia is commanded by Mr Haddad Dayekh, a local petrol station proprietor with a large, unkempt beard, who met me at his headquarters in a dark green fatigue uniform which he said once belonged to a PLO guerrilla. In the shade of a cluster of trees, Mr Dayekh - with a pistol at his hip, wearing sunglasses and holding a golfing cap - talked of his loyalty to Lebanon and his independence from Israeli control, a conversation that suddenly changed to "emphasis when a tall stranger set down silently beside him."

The newcomer, a slightly plump but distinguished-looking man with thick grey hair and a T-shirt with a Hebrew inscription, constantly interrupted Mr Dayekh and suggested replies that he should give to my questions. When I recognized the man as Mr Abu Noor, the code-name of one of the most senior Shin Beth operatives in southern Lebanon, he looked up and demanded sharply: "How did you know my name?"

Mr Dayekh's story had been an interesting one. "When the Palestinians first came here," he said, "We gave them money and clothes. But when they treated us badly, when we saw that the Palestinian terrorists forgot about Palestine, we turned our weapons against them."

Mr Dayekh rolled up both sleeves of his uniform to show scars and then revealed the marks of another wound on his forehead. "They shot me four

times. I was taken to Major Haddad's area and then to hospital in Israel. Israel helped us in the war."

A number of Mr Dayekh's teenage gunmen, dressed in olive-green Israeli uniforms - the Hebrew inscriptions only partially erased from their battledress - stood around listening. "My grandmother was a Christian but it was the Palestinians and Syrians who made the difference between Christians and Muslims in Lebanon. We believe only in the flag of Lebanon. We believe in President Amin Gemayel and in the unity of Lebanon. People should not take orders from the Phalange, which is what happens in Beirut."

This reference to the Phalange - Israel's former Christian allies in Lebanon - prompted an interruption from Mr Abu Noor, the Israeli agent. Mr Dayekh then began insisting that although all his men were Shia Muslims, there was no confession of their militia and that Major Haddad was "a good man."

A spokesman at the Israeli liaison office in Beirut says that the militia in southern Lebanon are "home guard" units to "maintain law and order and prevent terrorists re-infiltrating" and that the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement allows these armed groups to become part of a legal security force in Lebanon when Israel finally withdraws from the country.

Lebanese Government officials regard this as an extremely generous interpretation of the accord and are now privately voicing their suspicion that Israel intends to use the militias to maintain its hold over southern Lebanon.

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Lebanese Government officials regard this as an extremely generous interpretation of the accord and are now privately voicing their suspicion that Israel intends to use the militias to maintain its hold over southern Lebanon.

Mr Dayekh rolled up both sleeves of his uniform to show scars and then revealed the marks of another wound on his forehead. "They shot me four

times. I was taken to Major Haddad's area and then to hospital in Israel. Israel helped us in the war."

A number of Mr Dayekh's teenage gunmen, dressed in olive-green Israeli uniforms - the Hebrew inscriptions only partially erased from their battledress - stood around listening. "My grandmother was a Christian but it was the Palestinians and Syrians who made the difference between Christians and Muslims in Lebanon. We believe only in the flag of Lebanon. We believe in President Amin Gemayel and in the unity of Lebanon. People should not take orders from the Phalange, which is what happens in Beirut."

This reference to the Phalange - Israel's former Christian allies in Lebanon - prompted an interruption from Mr Abu Noor, the Israeli agent. Mr Dayekh then began insisting that although all his men were Shia Muslims, there was no confession of their militia and that Major Haddad was "a good man."

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## Moi frees Odinga from house arrest

Nairobi - The former Vice-President of Kenya, Mr Odinga Odinga, under house arrest in Kisumu, western Kenya, since last year, was freed yesterday, the official Kenya News Agency reported. (Charles Harrison writes.)

At the swearing-in of Kenya's Parliament, President Moi said everyone enjoyed the right to democratic freedom but peace and order must be maintained. The cases of those detained were being regularly reviewed.

Several other people held under detention orders were also being freed. It was widely rumoured.

## Duke scare

Hongkong (Reuters) - An Andover turbo-prop of the royal flight carrying the Duke of Edinburgh to Bangkok had to return to Hongkong after it developed cabin pressure problems over the South China Sea. RAF mechanics had it in the air again within a few minutes.

## Comet coming

Moscow (Reuters) - Soviet astronomers have spotted Halley's Comet as it approaches Earth on its 76-year elliptical orbital path. Using the world's largest mirror telescope at Zelenchuk Observatory in the Caucasus they picked it up at 870 million miles.

## Wreck found

New York (Reuters) - Divers said they had found the wreck of the steamship Lexington, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railway magnate, which burnt and sank in Long Island Sound in 1840 with the loss of 146 lives and a valuable cargo of silver coins.

## Last word

Peking (AFP) - Wang Lian, who cut out his wife's tongue and then pleaded guilty to charges of "cruelly mistreating" her, was executed on Sunday in Liaoning province. His attitude to women was widespread, even among Communist Party cadres, the local paper commented.

## Miners killed

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Three men, two black and one white, died and two were seriously injured in an accident, 6,300ft underground at a gold mine, west of Johannesburg. A conveyance they were working on dropped from its rigging.

## Jet crashes

Pineville, Illinois (AP) - An Air Illinois Hawker Siddeley 748, on a flight from Chicago, apparently suffering mechanical failure, tried to make a forced landing in a lightning storm but crashed into a pond, killing all 10 people on board.

## World run

Nagasaki (AFP) - Peter Parrell, aged 32, from Sydney, Australia, has begun the Japanese leg of his planned 26,750-mile three-year run round the world. His wife and two daughters are accompanying him in a car.

## Flood victims

Bangkok (AP) - Monsoon flooding in 22 of Thailand's 73 provinces has killed 11 people since August and left 800 families homeless. With roads destroyed, food and flat-bottom boats for transport have been sent to stricken areas.

## Lederer dies

Jiri Lederer, dissident self-exiled Czechoslovak writer, who died in a sanatorium at the West German health spa of Bad Reichenhagen yesterday, according to Mr Ludek Pachman, the chess grandmaster. He was 59.

## PLO men pledge allegiance to Arafat

From Our Own Correspondent, Beirut

Palestinian guerrilla officers who have trained as pilots in Arab air forces but who are now based in Damascus have written to Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, to tell him that they are still faithful to his leadership, contradicting announcements from Syria that they have defected to the Palestinian mutineers.

If the PLO leader can take comfort from such an epistle, however, he can experience only further depression at the news from Damascus that two of his men there were killed and three others wounded.

## 'Dangerous' American flights anger Greece

From Maria Modiano, Athens

Greece has denounced the United States for "callous disregard" of human life because United States aircraft taking part in Nato exercise "display determination" in the Aegean this week, had "repeatedly and deliberately" violated Greek air space, endangering the safety of civil aviation.

An American Embassy statement that United States aircraft never file advance flight plans when taking part in Nato exercises was rejected.

An official spokesman pointed out that the British aircraft carrier *Hermes* was also taking part in the manoeuvres, but had liaised with the Greek authorities.

Greece protested vigorously to the United States over 49 violations and infringements of air traffic rules by aircraft from the carrier *Enterprise*, all within a few hours on Monday.

On two occasions, it said, Greek radar had been jammed and Greek jet fighters had scrambled and identified the intruders.

Because of differences with Turkey, Greece pulled out of the exercises.

This latest problem in US-Greek relations coincided with a friendly visit to Piraeus this week by the flagship of the Soviet Black Sea fleet, the cruiser *Zhdanov* and a destroyer escort.

## December deadline for reform

From Ian Murray, Athens

Thirty of the most influential ministers in the EEC left Athens yesterday facing an uncompromising dilemma: either give in to British demands or let the EEC run out of money.

The work of trying to measure the scale of the British problem has been turned out to specialist groups, but it is now clear that the essential political decision to agree urgent radical reforms to save the Community from stagnation will have to be taken by the European summit in Athens in early December.

The three-day meeting of foreign, farm and finance ministers was overshadowed by the news that the Commission was having to suspend payments of some premiums and export refunds in order to make sure that there was enough money for the Community to meet its obligations.

Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, said in Athens that the Commission has been forced to "close the till" for the next 10 days so that the Commission could work out procedures which would prevent the Community "almost certainly running out of money" by the end of the year.

He made no attempt to hide his irritation with Poul Dalsager, the Agricultural Commissioner, who on Monday issued orders to freeze payment of £240m until next year to overcome the cashflow problem.

"I regret that some hasty announcements and comments were made," he said. "The Commissioner for Agriculture was asked to make proposals he thought it was in his competence to enact."

The leaking of the news about the freeze on Community money undoubtedly cost this year's EEC budget a great deal. Because traders were able to make claims before the formal freeze was legally imposed there was a rush on the bank, estimated unofficially at around £30m during Tuesday.

The Commission will meet in Brussels tomorrow to review the situation and decide what measures will have to be

adopted to juggle the Community books.

Because the European Parliament will not vote to release and urgently-needed supplementary budget until later this month, the Commission has already been obliged to take the unprecedented step of paying only half of the £750m in advances for agriculture required this month.

It hopes that Parliament will have voted the extra money through by the time that payment runs out. But next week, when agriculture ministers meet in Luxembourg, they could be asking the Commission for advances for the end of the year in excess of the £240m that Mr Dalsager has been trying to put aside.

This means that the Commission tomorrow may have to devise even more draconian measures. The shortfall may be as high as £360m.

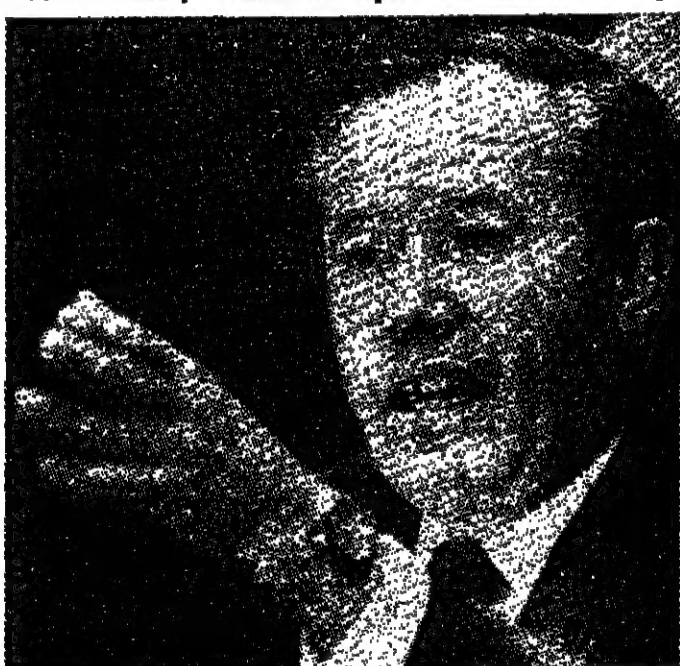
The 10-day freeze on payments will essentially hit traders who are normally advanced 80

per cent of their export refunds. If the Commission does not extend the freeze until the end of the year the payments would go through anyway and the entire exercise would have been pointless.

Mr Thorn regretted what he called "the coincidence which disturbs me greatly" whereby the cashflow problem had come to light during the special council meeting. It did, nevertheless, serve the useful purpose of concentrating ministers' minds on the problem in a way which has not been obvious so far.

A British spokesman told journalists they had been "too bullish" in writing that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, had said that the talks were progressing.

Sir Geoffrey's final contribution to the conference was a complaint that progress had been "disappointing" on the dossier covering ways of improving funds, like the regional one, from which Britain could expect to be a main beneficiary.



Thorn of a dilemma: Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the EEC Commission, in Athens yesterday.

## Farmers let off but doubts linger

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

After 48 hours of confusion and uncertainty, it appeared last night that farmers' incomes would for the present remain largely unaffected by the latest crisis over the EEC common agricultural policy.

There had been fears, based on earlier reports, that the so-called variable premiums paid to British sheep farmers would be suspended.

To keep consumer prices down and enable British products to compete with New Zealand imports, Britain obtained agreement from its EEC partners two years ago not to operate an intervention system for lamb. Instead, a

variable premium or subsidy was paid on each animal sent to market, to compensate farmers for the difference between the British market price and the so-called reference price on the Continent, where lamb is much more expensive.

In recent months the subsidy has amounted to as much as farmers have received from the market and its suspension would have had a serious effect.

However, there is still doubt over a further subsidy, the so-called ewe premium, which is a headage payment made twice a year on the number of breeding ewes in each flock. Last year it was £2.73 in England, Scotland

and Wales, but £9.58 in Northern Ireland where variable premiums do not apply.

The present 10-day suspension of export subsidies and of production and storage aid will affect mainly processors and manufacturers, and will have no immediate effect on farmers. But if it were to be extended to the end of the year, it could be a different picture, with a squeeze on margins and falling market prices.

British MEPs including Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservative group, yesterday expressed anger over the confusion and the worry it had caused to farmers.

As with other recent black political successes in Chicago and Philadelphia.

## Iranian threat to cut West's oil lifeline

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

## Washington dispatches emergency task force to Arabian Sea

The dispatch of three American amphibious assault ships and a frigate from the eastern Mediterranean to the Arabian Sea highlights growing concern within the Reagan Administration that the possibility of renewed hostilities between Iran and Iraq could seriously disrupt the oil supplies to the West.

Although US officials have cautioned against reading too much into the force's presence near Iran, they privately concede that the ships have been sent as a "precautionary measure" after new threats by Iran to block the entrance to the Gulf at the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran's latest warning that the

West could face "a very cold winter" was made in response to France's decision to go ahead with the supply of five Super-Standard jets to Iraq.

The aircraft can be equipped with Exocet air-to-surface missiles, similar to those used with devastating effect by Argentina against British ships during the Falklands war.

France has already supplied at least 35 such missiles to Iraq, and Iran is concerned that the Baghdad Government militarily and economically exhausted after three years of fighting, might be tempted to use them to attack super-tankers at Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island.

The US has repeatedly made it clear that it will act independently of or in conjunction with its main Western allies to preserve freedom of navigation through the 25-mile wide strait if Iran tries to close it. The US already has the aircraft-carrier *Ranger* and four other naval vessels deployed in the Gulf area and there are at least another 25 US naval vessels in the Indian Ocean.

The US had privately been trying to discourage the French from going ahead with the aircraft deal, arguing that this could provoke the notoriously volatile government of the Ayatollah Khomeini in Tehran into taking drastic measures which could lead to a superpower confrontation in the Gulf.

The French, who have taken pains to keep the supply of the aircraft as secret as possible, responded that their delivery was intended to help restore the military balance in the Gulf where Iraq is losing a war of attrition to the numerically larger forces of Iran.

France, which has huge economic commitments in Iraq (estimated at more than £3,000m), has calculated that if the jets are used as a bargaining chip by Iraq they could hasten the end of the war by proving to Iran that there is nothing to be gained

Such a view is not widely held in Washington although it is by no means dismissed.

According to reliable sources here, Iraq is considering construction of offshore docking facilities in the Gulf which, once completed with underwater pipelines, would enable Iraq to increase its oil exports from about 700,000 barrels a day at present to about 1.7 million.

The Super-Standard aircraft would be seen as a warning that if Iran attempted to knock out these new facilities (as they destroyed Iraq's main oil export terminal early in the war) the Baghdad Government could effectively retaliate.

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# THE ARTS

## Television Nonsense of values

And now, in *Reilly - Ace of Spies* (Thames), the setting is Petersburg in 1918; we know this because the characters keep on reminding each other of their precise location and period. History here seems to be the sole topic of conversation, and the programme adopts a distant expression when discussing important matters. "We are in the middle of a revolution" - as if already dreaming of their entries in the encyclopedia. "How did Lenin act?" Reilly is asked. "Predictably." But that is unfair on Kenneth Cranham, who is simply the latest in a long line of television Lenins: it is hard to excel in any case, when your head has been shaved.

Reilly himself is unique: no one has worn so much hair grease, not even in Russia. It glitters in the light, as if a calf's liver has been plastered on to his skull. Unlike his hair, however, Sam Neil has mastered the art of not acting. When he talks his lips do not move, and his greatcoat is so heavy that he seems rooted to the spot. Only his eyes have a momentum of their own: they swirl back and forth like snooker balls hit by Mr Steve Davis.

This series has obviously cost a great deal of money to make out, as in *The Winds of War*, which it resembles in so many ways, there is nothing interesting enough remotely to justify the expense involved. Once again, "production values" have triumphed in rooms as lavishly furnished as palaces, and in costumes no doubt accurate to the last detail, all those actors try desperately to breathe life into a plot which itself deserves to be in a museum.

In last night's episode, *Gam- ni*, Reilly attempts to subvert the Bolshevik government and become head of state - a preposterous scenario that was mercifully obscured by enough noise ends to stock a jumble sale. He would, in any case, have met a most unconvincing leader - "President Sidney Reilly" does not quite have the ring of authority. It seems a pity, however, that such a malevolent man should be turned into a hero: if the series were not inept, it might be distasteful.

Peter Ackroyd

● The eminent Russian film director Andrei Tarkovsky, who is in London to direct *Boris Godunov* at the Royal Opera House, is to lecture on his work at Riverside Studios on Saturday at 8pm.

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## Theatre in New York

## In need of a dose of old-time medicine

Considering that the two liveliest events of early autumn were celebrations of things past, the 1983-84 New York theatre season looks barely ambulatory. On September 29 *A Chorus Line* became Broadway's longest-running show, with its 3,389th performance. Michael Bennett resplendently restaged the record-breaking event to include 332 performers who had been in one or more of the show's worldwide companies. Even the occasional euphoria, however, reminded some observers that the innovations of the non-book *Chorus Line* have been stretched thin a decade later and that Broadway's newest sensation, *La Cage aux folles*, is a traditional story musical.

Incoming musicals offer no clues to trends. There are celebrity biographies: Anthony Newley's *Chaplin*, which has been in trouble since its Los Angeles opening and just acquired a new "consulting director", and Marilyn: *An American Fable*, which is not related to the London musical about Marilyn Monroe and has been blessed by the late star's estate. Peggy Lee has created and will star in her autobiography, *Peg*.

Musicals based on other material include versions of James Baldwin's 1965 play *The Amen Corner* and of Kaufman and Hart's Hollywood comedy *Once in a Lifetime*, an adaptation of Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* with book and lyrics by Joshua Logan; *The Tap Dance Kid*, a musicalized novel with score by the *Grease* composer Henry Krieger; Gary Trudeau's book and lyrics based on his *Doonesbury* cartoons, with music by Elizabeth Swados; and *Annie, Part II*.

No one knows just how to categorize Peter Brook's *Carmen*, but its staging in the seamy, liturgical Vivian Beaumont Theatre at Lincoln Center is bringing out the betting instincts in both camps of Beaumont haters and defenders. About the only

completely original work to be offered upon the musical altar is *Baby*, a show about parenthood by the composing team of David Shire and Richard Maltby. The dreariness of even this partial list is capped by *Nora*, a continuation of *A Doll's House* which has Nora studying art in Paris and reconciling with Torvald, and which blithely ignores last season's disastrous effort of the same kind, *A Doll's Life*. Someone is probably waiting for next season to bring us *Thesis to Heaven*, with Mrs Alving at last finding self-fulfilment on the barge.

The word on straight plays is not too cheery, either. *With Notes Off*, *The Real Thing* and *Beethoven's Tenth* to come - the shortest list of British imports in many a year - the first show to cross the Atlantic has been Ben Kingsley's *Kean*. Even if the script helped instead of hindered him, the evening would still be an academic theatre history exercise. Fine character actor and compelling screen presence though he be, Mr Kingsley does not have star-power on stage and, without Kean's "mark of fire" upon his brow, no actor should assume his mantle.

Homegrown original plays have few Broadway berths. Television's Archie Bunker, Carroll O'Connor, will direct and star in *Brothers*, a comedy with a union background. Budd Schulberg is writing *Waterfront*, based upon his union-militant novel that generated the film *On the Waterfront*, and last season's off-Broadway success *Painting Churches* will give the playwright Tina Howe her first mainstream production. If more new dramas or comedies appear, they will probably be from off-Broadway or regions, where new writers like Lanford Wilson, A. R. Gurney, Maryna Nemen, Michael Christopher and David Henry Hwang are promised.

The winners will not come from off-Broadway's season openers.



Hired hands in the *Medicine Show*: Randy Lucas (left), "Snuffy" Jenkins, "Pappy" Sherrill, Harold Lucas

Though John B. Keane's *Big Maggie* (Douglas Fairbanks Theatre) is touted as a long-running Dublin hit, one can only surmise that the Irish do not have television soap operas. If they did, *Big Maggie*'s domestic squabbles, scandals and stereotyped characters would bore by comparison. Perhaps the play needs a spirited native cast to enliven itself; here it receives a production which seldom even flickers.

There is some sparkle in *Friends at the Billie Holiday Theatre*, but the author, Samm-Art Williams, is unlikely to repeat the success of his 1980 Tony-nominee *Home* unless he decides whether he is writing domestic comedy or farce. The comedy, about a woman who is a giver and wants the people around her to even up the score a little, has promise but not focus. The farce, with the woman's blind husband and blind former lover living in her huge house but unaware of each other until Act II,

when they miss and then succeed in meeting in hilarious slapstick encounters, also has merit but takes an interminable first act to set up.

The one tonic to arrive lately is *The Vi-Ton-Ka Medicine Show*, the very last of its kind to play Manhattan and scheduled only until next Sunday because most of its authentic performers are now too elderly for an open run. The show is in celebration of off-Broadway's American Place Theatre's twentieth anniversary. Because its mandate is producing American plays, the company decided to give a fond farewell to one of the country's three indigenous theatrical forms. Musical comedy survives, but minstrelsy is dead, and so, after this, is the genuine *Medicine Show*, a form which inspired vaudeville and spawned such performers as Houdini, Buster Keaton and Red Skelton.

As the MC/ventriloquist/cowboy singer/comic Colonel Buster Doss explains, the *Medicine Show* was the

only entertainment rural America knew for over a century. Its roots show for worse in some painfully corny jokes, but mostly for better in jolly music ranging from Blue Grass and blues lustily sung by the 82-year-old Mary Smith McClain to a tune played on a fiddle and an avril chorus duet of organ and bull-whip.

A great delight is Leroy Watts's *Chair Dance*, a soft-shoe routine performed sitting in order to lure customers down front for "Doc" Fred Bloodgood's tonic-selling spiel, delivered so smoothly one longs to be a sucker. The contrast between the "down-home" flavour of the *Medicine Show* and the sleek sophistication of *A Chorus Line* illustrates the rich variety in New York theatre. They were once novelties, and can give us hope each time the house lights dim this season that we may encounter their successors.

Holly Hill

## Galleries Annoying nanny

Taste  
Boilerhouse

Do you remember those decidedly goody-goody books about how to recognize good design and cultivate good taste which came out before the war, and even up to Festival of Britain time? How you got good marks for admiring unadorned breakfast cups apparently made out of compacted oatmeal, and bad marks for coveting an elephant's-foot umbrella stand? Well, going round the show *Taste*, at the Boilerhouse in the Victoria and Albert Museum until November 24, is very much like leading rapidly through such a publication. The confidence, as of a cultivated person handing on unarguable insights to the less fortunate, is just the same, and so is the told-to-kiddies tone. We had better go for the clean lines, the functional, the minimally decorated, or nanny will most definitely be cross.

Somewhat it does not seem, any more, quite so easy as that. We do not have to swallow Robert Venturi's *Learning from Las Vegas* whole in order to have the feeling that function is an altogether wider concept than the first theorists of the modern movement allowed, and that many objects, from whole buildings down, serve their function very well, even if it is not a function that liberal humanists approve of. Concepts like "over-decoration" are easier to throw around than to define, who says how much is too much? The toaster with the puny decorative motifs on its outside toast bread just as well as its twin painted matt black, so who are we to shake our heads that most people prefer the first? (Though it is a legitimate beef that those who would prefer the second are not allowed to, because it is presumed they do not exist.) It might be more productive to consider why such preferences exist, instead of taking refuge in generalizations about pandering to the lowest common denominator.

The interesting thing about the show is how completely at home apostles of good taste in the Thirties would feel in it. The same Victorian extravaganzas are condemned - the solitary piece of encrusted Beller furniture from America, the newspaper holders made out of embroidered elk hooves - not so much in contrast to kitsch culture but in seeming unawareness that it exists. Of course, the organizers do know it exists: they have a little section near the end devoted to it - but they seem at a loss as to why it exists, what sensible reasons there might be for breaking up the hegemony of ghastly good taste by letting in a little anarchy, a little vulgarity, a little fantasy, a little life. Of course we all admire Mies van der Rohe. But why should we not also just, just a little, after those elk-hoof newspaper holders?

John Russell Taylor

## Theatre in London

## Scream of feminist outrage

Masterpieces  
Royal Court Upstairs

After seeing *Ripen Our Darkness* I bestowed some patronizingly masculine compliments on Sarah Daniels as a gifted feminist playwright with much to offer to the general public. But, after her return to Sloane Square last August with *The Devil's Gateway* and now this new piece, I think I got Miss Daniels wrong, as she seems less interested in writing good plays than in staging consciousness-raising scenes.

Masterpieces is a scream of outrage against the pornography trade, seen as directly responsible for rape, sex murder and jokes about women. To put her case, Miss Daniels repeats the pattern of *The Devil's Gateway* and tells another story about a feminist innocent who gets an education in the ways of the world along with a few other hapless women, who gradually comb the men out of their lives and celebrate their liberation with a picnic.

The heroine this time is Rowena, a social worker with a miserably married mother and a schoolteacher sister already an

obsessive porn abolitionist as a result of having committed so much of it. The opening family dinner party sets the tone. Coarse jokes pass between the menfolk, while Rowena sits politely beaming; when her mother attempts a joke, she is at once slapped down by her appalling husband.

The glowing sister, Yvonne, then adds to the merriment. How many men does it take to tile a bathroom? "Three, but you have to slice them thinly." Make the most of that; there are not many laughs to follow.

Hot on the porn trail, Rowena finally receives a full blast of the hard stuff from Yvonne's daily haul. Just how a social worker can have gone about her business in blithe ignorance of flagellation and masturbation appliances is a question Miss Daniels leaves unexamined. Suffice it to say that Rowena has a nasty shock, and Kathryn Pogson's opening, trusting features harden into a grim, twitchy mask that persists for the rest of the production. All men are beasts. It awaits her husband nothing to protest that it was he who first introduced her to *The Female Eunuch*: his

passive compliance with the trade simply places him at one end of the spectrum of male guilt that leads to the director-killer of the "snuff" movie that finally prompts her to push a strange man, who dares to address her, under a passing train.

To her credit, Miss Daniels introduces a trial scene early on, giving you some preparation for this unlikely turn of events. But, with such an easy target as this, most of the evening is sub-merged with strident overkill. If Rowena's luckless client gets a job, she is bound to lose it through sexual harassment; if a boy commits rape, of course his bedroom is full of back-numbers.

The domestic rows, when Rowena comes into the open, substitute shrieking insult for argument. Patti Love, doubling as Yvonne and the working-class mother, contributes an oasis of humanity in Jules Wright's production; and the selfless William Hoyland offers a no less generous display of unspeakable male stereotypes.

My apologies to Susan Jameson, whose performance as Jo in the Hampstead premiere of *The Hard Shoulder* I wrongly



Kathryn Pogson: a grim, twitchy mask

attributed to Liza Goddard in my notice of the Aldwych version.

Irving Wardle

## Womberang/Clients Croydon Warehouse

Maureen O'Brien, playing the central character in Sue Townsend's double bill, is unrecognizable. I remember her mainly as Nina and Portia and a suspected Victorian poisoner from *Balham*. Here she bursts into Kate Burnett's clinic set as a rat-tail blonde (dyed) in a faded green eye-shadow, protruding jersey and cheap fur coat, ringing a school handbell to summon attention and stubbing her cigarette in a plant pot.

Her name, necessarily, is Rita and, while the duty gynaecologist takes a boozy siesta, she sets the chairs in a cosy circle, passes round the gin, gets a pregnant girl carried upstairs just in time, attacks two Jehovah's Witnesses peacefully reading *The Watchtower*, reduces the staff to hysterics and encourages a terminally-cancerous granny to do a Spanish dance in her corset with castanet obligato from her false teeth. All this would be funnier if it were more credible - browbeaten by Rita and discovering that the novel is not for sexual intercourse, the bickering patients have a passionate session in a cubicle and come out mooningly romantic - and if Rita's putting of the world to rights were not done by conceitedly contemptuous bullying.

Just how lovable she is meant to be emerges in the second play, showing her at home with a social worker. He is having an affair with a policewoman (some authors never mock their characters by halves) but is so infuriated with Rita, who withers him on sight, that he offers his hourly fee to be comforted himself. One final twist is too good to reveal; otherwise, Rita's smug prickliness makes it increasingly hard to feel for her as she suffers from broken marriage, nervous breakdown and loss of children into care, or to support her guerrilla warfare for the little man, or mostly woman, against faceless authority.

As well as Miss O'Brien, whose swaggering, lip-pursing and leering must be very tiring, Maureen Warren and Barbara Keogh do delightful studies in elderly uncomplaining, Tricia Kelly and Alan Barker contribute a brilliant treble each and Janet Kay is endearing as Rita's loyal black girl Friday, Sue Pomeroy directs.

Anthony Masters

● The pianist Claudio Arrau has been awarded the 1983 music prize of the International Music Council of UNESCO. Other winners this year include Herbert von Karajan and the Royal Swedish Academy of Music.

## Concerts

LPO/Conlon  
Festival Hall

James Conlon is clearly taking a little time to get used to the London Philharmonic Orchestra. For the second of his three concerts with them in London he conducted two works from the standard repertoire, but in neither could he command a really tight discipline from his players; nor did he convincingly stamp any personal view on the music.

In Brahms's Second Piano Concerto he allowed many phrases to remain unshaped. His awkward rhythms gave the Scherzo an uncomfortably lumpy feel, quelling its usual fearsome eruptions, and frequently the spectre of untidy ensemble made one suspect his

ability to beat time with reliable clarity.

This despite an orchestra whose actual sounds - sweet, rich strings, ringing horns and carefully shaped oboe and cello solos - might have led us to expect rather more. In fact only in the finale, interpretatively the least demanding of the movements, did the performance really take wing.

No blame for this could be attached to the soloist, Horacio Gutierrez, whose playing proved that you need to be sensitive as well as energetic to do this physically demanding work fullest justice. His sheer ability to play the right notes was astonishing, but more so was the subtlety of his touch.

Perhaps some weight was missing from the first movement; yet it had depth and

tenacity enough. And, despite Mr Gutierrez's generally romantic approach, a certain detached quality helped to keep us mindful of the work's classical antecedents and of its legacy to younger German composers.

Mr Conlon's task should have been simpler in Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, with no soloist to attend to and a much less stormy emotional ride to negotiate. But his performance was only business-like, with no first movement exposition repeat and with speeds on the brisk side.

I wonder, too, whether he noticed the timpanist, Alan Cumberland, perpetrating a sadly fashionable heresy by decorating his part with portions lifted from the double basses.

Stephen Pettitt

Hilary Finch

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BOOKS

# The Boss as PM

Margaret Thatcher

Wife, Mother, Politician  
By Penny Junor  
(Sidgwick & Jackson, £8.95)

The star scene in this brief, quite intelligent account of the domestic life of our first female Prime Minister concerns Mrs Thatcher and some undercooked potatoes she served for Sunday supper after a meeting of her staff at No 10. She is no diploma performer in the kitchen, and the potatoes were as hard as rocks. Her minions, somewhat cowed by the occasion, realizing that this was not a chef one should complain to, went on desperately chewing until she herself discovered the potatoes were uneatable. At which point, did she cheer them up by offering them chicken or a beautiful beef stroganoff next time they came to supper? If that is your assumption you do not know your Prime Minister. She promised them some better baked potatoes the next week.

Whence Mrs Thatcher's legendary fixity of purpose? A book of this scope - a 200-word race through the family anecdotes with distant thunder signifying politics and power - is hardly likely to provide the total answer to a mystery which civilization as a whole finds pretty baffling. But Penny Junor makes a very reasonable shot at it, describing rather well the uncompromising outlook encouraged by Margaret's strict upbringing in Grantham, the details of which, down to the last side of bacon and the cheapest tin of biscuits in her father's corner shop will already be familiar to connoisseurs of the childhoods of the famous. I should like to have heard more of Margaret's maternal grandmother, a Dickensian kind of character who lived with the family throughout her early childhood and whose compulsive mothering pro industry and cleanliness obviously fell on anything but stony ground.

What is fascinating is the early age at which it struck the future Mrs Thatcher that the things which women like to do in little gaggles - gossip, giggle, compare hair styles, discuss another's bridesmaid, leave the men at dinner parties - were not things she enjoyed; nor were they things which she

was good at. Some of us, when such truths strike us, despondently embark on writing long and complex novels. Another of the options is to make oneself Prime Minister; the most devastating way of saying: "Well, to hell with that."

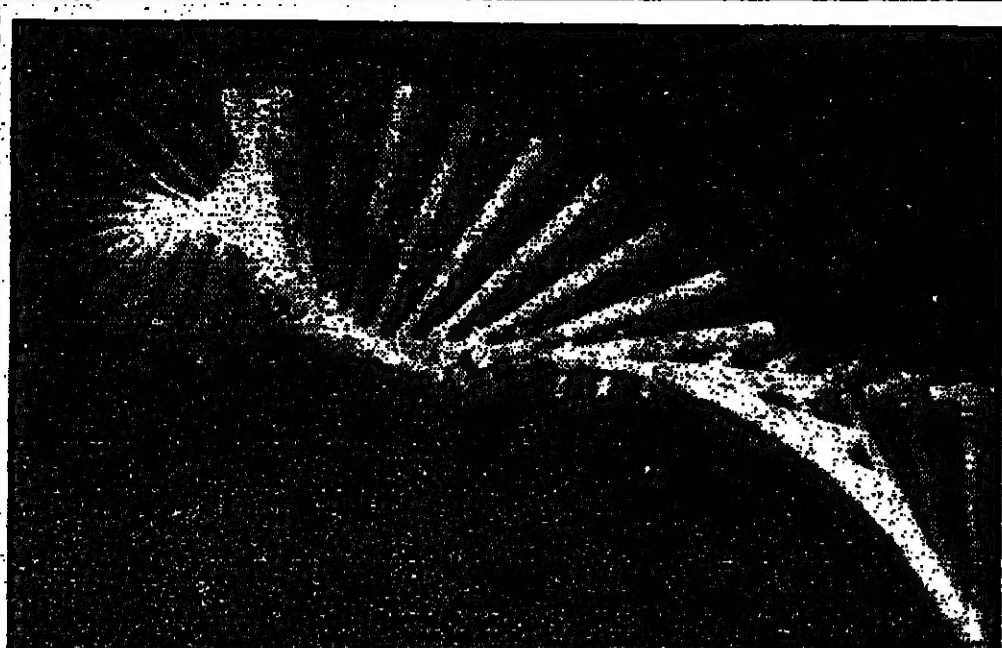
There have indeed been dinner parties at which Denis Thatcher has gone out with the ladies leaving his wife pontificating at the table. Mrs Thatcher as a wife has broken the rules ruthlessly. (How lovely to discover that in real life as in *Private Eye* she is "The Boss" to Denis.) She has by no means filled the role of the conventional mother, having seldom had the time to spare for playing Snakes and Ladders.

How on earth has Mrs Thatcher ever got away with it? How has she sustained such a remarkably unorthodox interpretation of the role of wife and mother, concept of freedom beyond the wildest dreams of most female British citizens, within the daunting context of her own position as leader of a Cabinet of men who, if not absolute male chauvinists give one the impression of expecting a cleanly laundered shirt put out each morning, and b) as protagonist of a party policy strong on the upholding of traditional values and the sanctity of family?

This book is very pertinent in its analysis of Mrs Thatcher's dual personality. In the house her attributes seem predominantly masculine: firm and unemotional. With her ministers she shows more female wiles, more sexuality, favouring relationships which border on flirtation. If one of her ministers can really be believed, Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet is a kind of wish fulfillment Norman Tebbit in the role of her long lost ideal husband, Cecil Parkinson "the son she wished she'd had".

Mrs Thatcher obviously has a meagre sense of humour: A great part of her success is the absolute conviction with which she binds together her male and female roles. Penny Junor castigates her for her missing sense of humour. But she is wrong to do so. Her solemnity is crucial. Take that gravity away and the Prime Minister collapses. A funny Mrs Thatcher is a terrifying thought.

Fiona MacCarthy



The flying hammer. High-speed stroboscopic lighting has created a dinosaur's rib-cage out of a ball peen hammer in flight. From *Split Second, the World of High-Speed Photography*, by Stephen Dalton (Dent, £10.95)

# On losing one's marbles

Loot  
By Russell Chamberlin  
(Thames & Hudson, £8.95)

This well-written, well-researched and well-illustrated book is about something that has gone on from time immemorial - the simple greed of human nature expressing itself by the stealing of other people's art treasures. The subtitle of the book is "other heritage of plunder", and it is concerned with what the French, who still proudly display the Venus de Milo and the Victory of Samothrace in what was the Musée Napoleon and is now the Louvre, call *l'eglisme* - "the retention by richer nations of the cultural treasures of poorer nations, usually obtained under duress".

Chamberlin begins with the marbles of Greece and quotes the wise words of Adolf Michaelis: "only blind passion could doubt that Lord Elgin's act was an act of preservation", and so it was, a splendid and brilliant act. In 1924 a hundred years after Byron's death at Missolonghi the philhellene diplomat, Harold Nicolson went personally to see Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and made an impassioned plea

for the marbles to be returned as a fitting gesture to mark the centenary. Ramsay, unaccountably, did not respond warmly to such a plea on behalf of a small and poor nation. The Greeks now plead again, but it looks as though the British Government, advised by the Director and Trustees of the British Museum, are Ramsay-macmen.

They are surely misguided. We should return to their countries of origin the major, important and emotive objects that we have collected and stolen from the Mediterranean, Africa and Asia. The Elgin marbles should go back to Greece if a proper museum is provided for them; we should return the Rosetta stone to Egypt and it should be displayed in the entrance of a renovated Cairo Museum along side the bust of Nefertiti returned by the Germans. The great museums of Europe and America should retain their representative collections of the art and artefacts of the world but give back the five-star objects which are our common patrimony. These are my views; Chamberlin does not give his views on the return of cultural property, and his book is the poorer for this.

Everyone should read this

book and ponder the issues involved. It is a series of ten essays, and not a complete history of the looting of art treasures such as Karl Meyer attempted in his *The Plundered Past* and Francis Taylor in his *The Taste of Angels*. The voyages of the four bronze horses of San Marco bear constant re-telling and the parade of Napoleonic loot in the Champ de Mars on 27 July 1978 seems, these days, almost unbelievable. But I put the book down wanting more information: where is Schliemann's alleged "Treasure of Priam," and where the Treasure of Dorak - if it ever existed?

Sometimes loot is arranged by proper or improper purchase. The sale rooms of Bond Street and Madison Avenue are full of genuine antiquities dubiously obtained. It is worth remembering that in 1898 Sir Edward Antrobus offered to sell to the British nation Stonehenge for £125,000; it was eventually bought by Cecil Chubb in 1913 for £6,600. What if, in 1898, it had been bought by some organization like Barons and Bailey and we had not been able to prevent its removal to America? Would we now, Mercouri-Wise, be asking America to give us back our stones.

Glyn Daniel

# Weimar at the opera

Otto Klemperer

His Life and Times, Volume 1, 1885-1933

By Peter Heyworth  
(Cambridge, £15)

Otto Klemperer's reputation in Britain rests on the London concert appearances and recordings he made for Walter Legge at Columbia and EMI during the last 20 years of his life. The Klemperer of Peter Heyworth's scholarly first volume of biography is the ardent disciple of Mahler, and radical director of various German opera houses, supremely the Kroll in Berlin which from 1928 to 1932 under his direction earned itself a unique place in the history of the form. This Klemperer emerges as a cross between rogne-elephant, Lucifer and God.

Born in Breslau in 1885, Klemperer was a manic depressive Jew of abnormal height, who turned Catholic not, like Mahler, for professional reasons, but because he found Christianity intellectually attractive. When manic, he conducted *Tannhauser* with his feet on the desk, composed, womanized and compelled lyric sopranos to tackle unsuitable roles at his command. In depression, he tore up his works, and disappeared into sanatoria for weeks or months on end, restoring his calm and studying scores. As an artist, Heyworth points out, he stood between two worlds: he was both Mahlerian expressionist and Stravinskian neo-classicist, earning the warm admiration of Trotsky in Moscow and of Oberbürgermeister Adenauer in Cologne.

Music critics are not noted for an expressive grasp of political realities - in this country, they generally do not need one - so the first thing to welcome in *Otto Klemperer* is Peter Heyworth's wide reading and comprehension of political developments in Germany and Soviet Russia between the Bolshevik Revolution and the advent of the Third Reich. I am not yet convinced that more than 200 pages are required to write about Klemperer's early years in Hamburg, Prague, Wiesbaden and Cologne before he arrived at the Kroll, although this may become clear when the second volume appears and the structure of the whole is

revealed, but the great interest in this first volume lies in the pocket history of the Kroll it contained which, at 150 pages, is by far the fullest to appear in English to date. It fills a significant gap in our knowledge of Weimar Berlin.

A political understanding is central to the Kroll, which was entirely a political creation (1924, though effectively only from Klemperer's arrival in '28) and died a political death (1932). The Kroll was an SPD initiative designed to provide opera for the working and lower middle class supporters of the Republic as the historic house on Unter den Linden had provided for court, military and bourgeois society before the First World War. The bulk of its



Klemperer. Woodcut by Ewald Dülberg, 1917.

audience was to come from the Volksbühne which was neither the first nor last subscription-body to discover that its subscribers, even when voting Socialist, Communist or not voting at all, retained conservative tastes in the performing arts. They did not want Schoenberg's *Vom Heute auf Morgen* or Stravinsky's *Oedipus Rex* or even *Lulu*, or *Così fan tutte*; they wanted *Carmen*, *Traviata* and *Bohème*.

Hans Curjel, described by Heyworth as the Kroll's ideological mainspring, believed that "art and society are now sweeping to a new synthesis". Also, they were not, except in the minds of cultural ideologues like Curjel, Josef Goebbels and Bert Brecht, and as support for the Nazis and the SPD respectively waxed and waned, so the mathematics of coalition added up against the Kroll in the committees of patronage and power. In true Weimar style the Kroll produced its most sustained sequence of brilliant work - *Figaro*, *Louise*, *Butterfly*

and *Perichole* - in the hectic hour preceding its death. (Three of them, be it noted, without Klemperer's Olympian hand.)

All this took place at the time when Liliam Baylis was moving heaven and earth to achieve many of the Kroll Opera's aims with no one to help her but God and Emma Cons. If the circumstances surrounding the fall of the Kroll begin to sound more familiar today than they would have done to The Lady that is because we now have *Kulturpolitik* 100. As the GLC sets off bravely on another long march for the great audience which neither Dr Klemperer, Miss Baylis or Comrade Brecht ever found, and it is proposed that two of our four national companies should be "rescued" from intractable unprofitability by being taken over by the Government itself, the permitted death of a four year old opera company half a century ago becomes of the greatest relevance and interest.

Besides, we owe the Kroll a good deal. Heyworth makes it clear for the first time both how limited its real achievements were - only half a dozen productions realized its ideals of music theatre to the full and Klemperer's own views on production were as ambivalent as his attitudes to contemporary music and design - and how central its example has been in the age when opera has ceased to be a creative and become primarily an interpretative art. (And this, too, when the number of great singing interpreters has dramatically declined.)

Without the Kroll's *Flying Dutchman*, Wieland Wagner declared, there would have been no New Bayreuth; without the green memory of the Kroll there would have been no Komische Oper in wrecked Berlin after the war, which means that companies like the Welsh and English National might not be the flourishing centres of music-theatre - sometimes putting the National and the RSC in the shade - that they are today. It is an important and enthralling story and, apart from a disruptive fondness for interesting footnotes, and a surprisingly mean habit for playing down the achievements of Klemperer's rivals like Erich Kleiber which does his protagonist no good, Mr Heyworth tells it very well.

Michael Ratcliffe

# Fiction Bags of giddyap boyo

Leila

By J. P. Donleavy  
(Allen Lane, £8.95)

Time after Time  
By Molly Keane  
(André Deutsch, £7.95)

There is a marvellous passage in *Leila* when the Mental Marquis of Farnanistic is mistakenly given gravy on his ice-cream instead of chocolate sauce. Farnanistic - a man who salutes corks off champagne bottles and sits after dinner in his London club with baron's knickers on his head - asks for the recipe. Donleavy himself is a pastmaster at dishing up the same old stuff and trying to pass it off as something new. A lot of him has gone a little way, and this sequel to *The Desires of Darcy*, *Gentleman* explores an all too familiar territory. The shy and elegant Darcy takes the squealing train from Dublin to the heavy baggage of his home. Andromeda Park is in a state of crumbling dilapidation. Uncaring of the chronic leaks,

Darcy is bewitched by Leila, a raven-haired addition to his staff. A weak, insubstantial creation, Leila professes love one moment and the next marries the Mental Marquis. Out of his mind with lust, Darcy finds solace in the arms and feigning legs of fox-hunting madams. No shortage of giddyap boyo in this novel, except with its hollow centre, Leila.

As ever, Donleavy writes extremely well, combining Gothic sadness with Pripriean reverie. Just a pity he doesn't put a full stop to some of his more unimpeachable excesses - and like the Mental Marquis's father "hang up his old testicles to dry".

Among the guests at one of Darcy's meagre are some spinster sisters whose celibacy totals more than 300 years. They could easily be the Swift sisters from the Durrageglass estate. With a mischievous glint in her eye, Molly Keane has forced them to live together with their brother, as Minnie intended, in a damp decaying house which is no more than an extended play-pen. Jasper occupies himself with cooking; April stays upstairs nipping vodka and changing into beautiful clothes; May takes the one car off to her floral club, while at 64, Baby June tends the farm and its flowering sow. Named after the months, the sisters have changed little during them. Preserving the same secrets and memories, they have hardly grown up. (This stunted growth has outward signs. June is illiterate; April deaf as an adder; Jasper has a mutilated hand; May has a single eye.) Suddenly the focus of these memories turned up like a bad penny. Once glamorous Leila, the only intruder into their childhood, is now blind and fat - but just as vicious. After everyone has strapped over her like a favourite doll, Leila spills their secrets and out of the cupboard gushes the camphoric past.

Molly Leane has lost none of her wicked touch. She is as precise in pin-pricking character - "her body might have been voluptuous if it had ever been desired" - as she is in describing the land and its creatures - newborn piglets, for instance, "pink as the inside of wet sea shells". In a sense she writes in such a monotonously beautiful way that much more needs to happen. By the end I felt I had watched a swan crane its neck to leave the water, but never quite taking off.

In *Kate's House* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95), Harriet Waugh has written a cruelly funny story about a vengeful four-year old girl who makes her doll's house into "a Pakistani house with one lavatory". As Kate plays, God with her dolls, so a real house fills up with people who seem, simultaneously, to be creatures of her imagination. When Kate decides her toy house needs a baby, Margery in 123 St Luke's Road becomes pregnant. Not having had sex for a year, she believes her child, who is christened Katherine, to be the Second Coming. On the day of the Royal Wedding Katherine is eaten by a scabbed poodle. A good novel in awful taste, this is Harriet Waugh's best yet.

*Londoners* (Methuen, £7.95) reads less like a novel than an autobiographical revelation of what it's like to make a living as a writer in Earls Court. As fact - a much more satisfying term than fiction - it fails because Marjorie Duffy wears her art on her sleeve and infuses London's predatory underworld with allusions to literature and the literary life: It is all echo and no voice, apart from Al, the androgynous narrator, who is a kind of philosopher-in-residence for Earls Court, with an Arts Council grant for shabbiness.

Nicholas Shakespeare

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# Famous novels between hardish covers for £5

A hardback novel costs about the same as a bottle of whisky; as it has, 20, and 50 years ago. And the pleasure is less ephemeral. This does not stop the whingeing and thirsty classes from complaining about the price of novels. To compete with trade paperback competition, library cuts, and the disfigurement today reinvent the hardback by introducing a new concept called Landmark. The first eight titles of famous literary works of the twentieth century are: *Death in Venice* and *Other Stories*, by Thomas Mann; *The Grapes of Wrath*, by John Steinbeck; *A Town Like Alice*, by Nevill Shute; *Brighton Rock*, by Graham Greene; *Sons and Lovers*, by D. H. Lawrence; *The Trial* and *Nachtigall*, by Franz Kafka; *The Day of the Locust*, by Nathaniel West; and *To Kill a Mockingbird*, by Harper Lee. Each has a fairly hard cover in four colours, and breaks the magic barrier of £5 by being for sale at £4.95. You need a backlist as long and strong as those of Heinemann and Secker & Warburg for such a project. They intend eventually to republish about 600 of their titles as Landmarks. Sadly the printing is being done in Finland: it would have cost three times as much to print in Great Britain.

Berlin Game

By Len Deighton  
(Hutchinson, £8.95)

So Deighton hasn't been short-listed for the Booker. I haven't yet read the novels that were, but they'll need to be pretty damn good to equal the writing here. And, though this story of an agent, his wife in the business, and an old debt of honour to be paid on the far side of the Curtain is rich in splendidly telling phrases ("the sort of compressed permanent wave that fitted like a rubber swimming hat") and pointedly sharp descriptions ("being in the process of writing a report was the nearest that Dicky ever came to admitting total ignorance"), it is not these one-liners that put it so high. It is the sheer consistent rightness page after page after page.

It is this that gives one as one reads the book, for all its dealing with unweary life, the feeling that it did all actually happen. The words which the characters (the people, rather) say to each other are not those that come most readily to hand; they are the fruit of concentrated effort (did you know that a Berliner is a sort of doughnut?) used not to impress but to get things absolutely right.

This in itself would not have made me think Booker were it not that such writing is used to explore a major human concern (unless it had been, the words could hardly have reached such intensity), the theme of betrayal. From the very opening scene, as two men contemplate the Wall they have been welded to for almost 25 years, on to the hero's final sickening certainty the notion vibrates in the mind. Nor is it treated at its most obvious ways. We see more than once the betrayed as half willing his betrayal. "Nothing here is what it seems," the hero thinks looking at the buildings of Berlin's hollow heart, "and that appeals to me." And it is his despised jumped-over-him boss who bleats later, with slow-fuse irony, "Sometimes things are what they appear to be." So trust and betrayal, those two poles that exist in us all, are investigated up and down, through and through, and one lays down the book exclaiming "Oh, brave old world that has such writers in it."

The Danger, by Dick Francis (Michael Joseph, £7.95). Francis cannot fail. The steel-true humanity he brings to this exciting, and revealing, story of anti-kidnappers at work put tears in my eyes.

The Ancestral Precipice, by Jan Ekstrom (Macmillan, £7.50).

Complexities and characters in Sweden, as rich old lady waves her will, shots are heard, doors found locked. Brace yourself for tough tussle. (Translation: Joan Tate.)

Fletch and the Man Who... by Gregory McDonald (Gollancz, £6.95). Deaths strewn a Presidential candidate's campaign trail and we learn the horrors, sharply seen. To be read on your mental toes.

A Flaw in the System, by R.B. Dominic (Macmillan, £6.95). Washington and the U.S. aerospace industry get a sharp drubbing

and we get a clever murder puzzle and expert crescendo of complications.

Blood on the Happy Highway, by Sheila Radley (Constable, £6.50). Suffolk and mystery corpses, especially good with the weather in the lanes. A nice family-supper of a story, nourishing if hodge-podge.

The Company of Saints, by Evelyn Anthony (Hutchinson, £7.95). Britain's security chief a woman. Of course she defeats Fu-Manchu-like conspiracy, much helped by her creator's splendidly cavalier way with mere facts.

H. R. F. Keating

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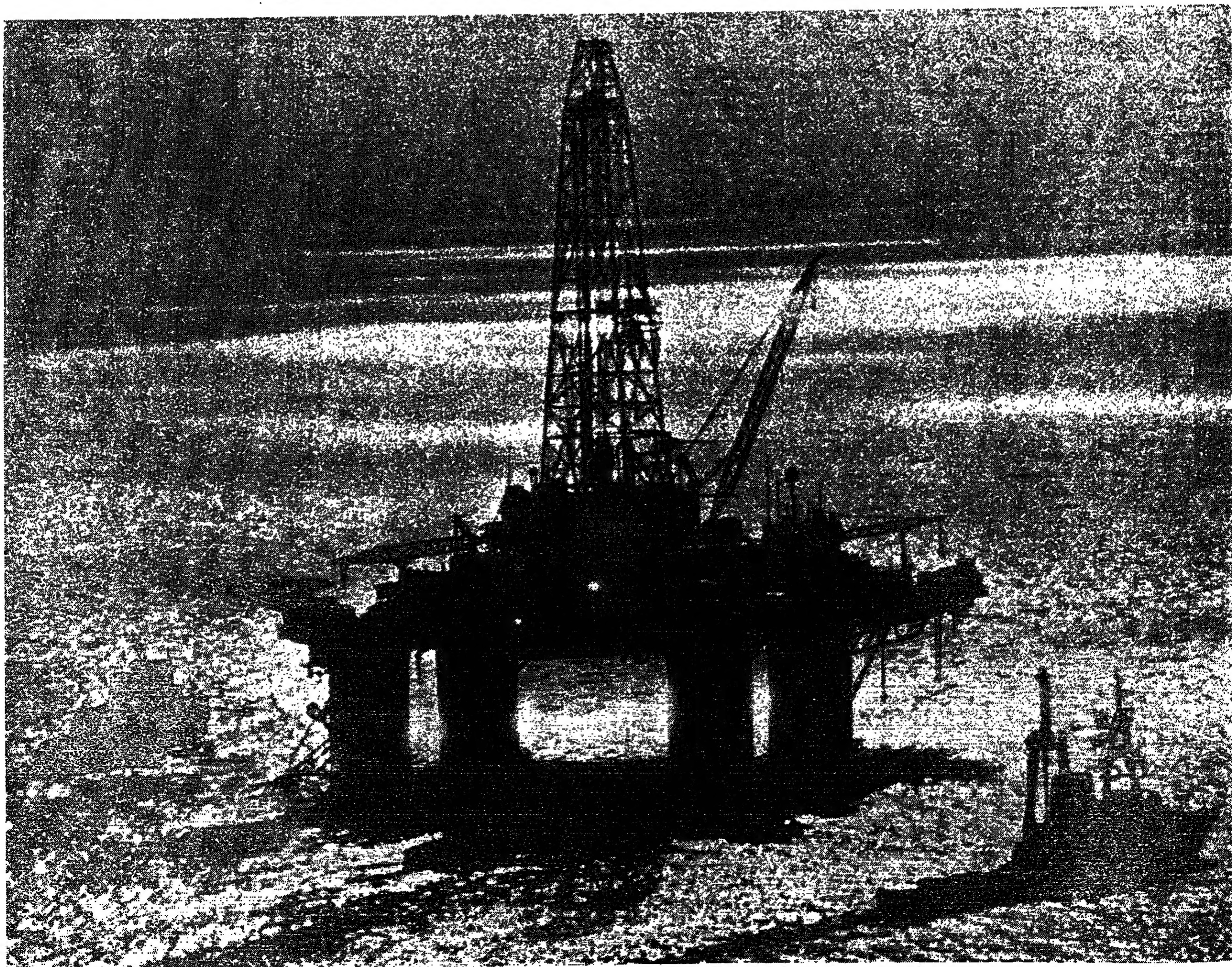
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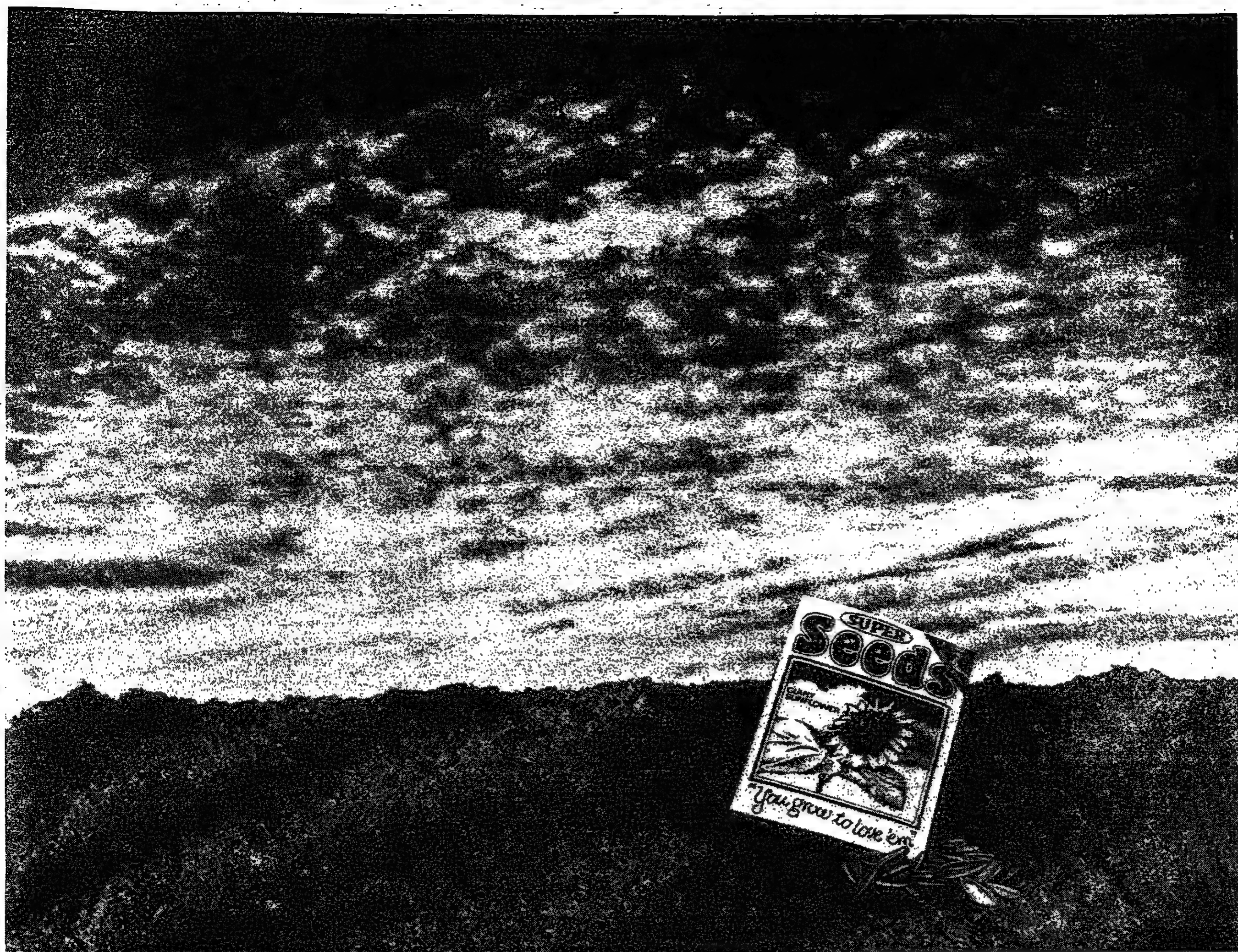
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## A SPECIAL REPORT



# Scotland

There is growing optimism north of the border. Much patient work and investment in restructuring the economy are producing results

It was once a tradition that Scotland fared worse than England in recession and that England's chill turned to pneumonia by the time it reached the ailing, heavy industries of west central Scotland. That tradition is gone and the strongest optimism now lies north of the border.

Scottish heavy industry remains critically vulnerable in most sectors but the threat that still stalks the shipyards of the Clyde, the steel mills of Lanarkshire, and the coal mines of central Scotland, has been countered by positive action in the direction of new industry. Years of patient work and investment have gone into restructuring the Scottish economy and are at last bearing results. At the same time, the oil industry is reflecting longer-term benefits through the developed expertise that can be applied outside the North Sea.

To an outsider it is also strikingly apparent that Scotland benefits enormously by comparison with similarly hard-hit industrial areas in England in having a government structure that is strong and autonomous. Scotland, with a population of fewer than six million, has a minister in the government, a development agency with strong financial teeth and a powerful sense of identity.

By government direction and incentive it has received a lion's share of the electronics industry and overseas investment, and a flock of impressively successful new towns. North Sea oil has produced its own lucrative spin-off in the Grampians around Aberdeen. Directly or indirectly, the oil industry now employs 100,000 workers, while electronics, established in Scotland as long ago as the 1950s, has expanded rapidly in recent years to 200 or so companies -

## KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

Area: 29,800 sq. miles

Population: 5,167,000 persons

(2,487,000 males)

(2,680,000 females)

Unemployed: 330,300 (14.8 per cent) (July 1983)

Live births (1982): 66,200

Marriages registered: 34,900 (1982)

many owned by multi-nationals - employing 40,000 people.

Unemployment remains serious but it is no worse on average, and often better, than in many other parts of the United Kingdom. It stands at 14.8 per cent, compared with 16 per cent for the north of England, nearly 15 per cent in the West Midlands and 15 per cent in Wales.

The country has one of the largest concentrations in Europe of semi-conductor manufacture (microchip and personal computers) and a substantial investment in the research and development sector of that fast-moving industry. California's Silicon Valley is now complemented by Scotland's Silicon Glen. Investment in the Scottish electronics industry in the past two years is estimated at £150m.

In the past decade, the face of Scotland has changed infinitely for the better, again with positive practical and cash help from the Scottish Development Agency (SDA) and government aid directed from the Scottish Office. Clearing slums, face lifting derelict areas, and improving the landscape, remain big business in Scotland, and the impact has been remarkable. The latest reports show that Scotland last year received regional development grant payments of £287m, with £53.8m in selective grant aid. As a result, 11,000 jobs were

created and 8,300 existing jobs safeguarded.

Scottish economic planners are somewhat relieved that at least for the present the drain of jobs has slowed, although it is clear that traditional industry could still suffer catastrophic job losses. Such famous labour-intensive names as Singer, Goodyear, Talbot, Massey Ferguson and Timex are all on a casualty list that shows the loss of 200,000 jobs in Scotland in the past decade.

Coalmining is also badly affected by recession, and depressed demand at power stations, which take the bulk of Scottish production. Three pits have closed this year; five million tonnes of coal (equalling half a year's production) is stockpiled; several of the 14 remaining pits, which employ 14,000 men, face an uncertain future.

The outlook for Ravenscraig steelworks is one of the most crucial issues in central Scotland. Perhaps too much reliance was placed in the past on too few industries, and when the era of the wind-up watch ended, and the Timex factory shut down a large part of its production, Dundee faced serious decline. It is now offering its seaport, greatly improved airport, and excellent communications, to industrial customers. The Dundee Technology Park, which spreads over 120 acres of greenfield overlooking the river Tay, has facilities for small start-up firms and large companies that wish to build their own facility on a fully serviced site.

Other science parks in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Stirling and Edinburgh emphasize the strongly forged links between universities and industry. For once, Scotland is well ahead of the field.

Ronald Faux



High-tech workers in the Motorola silicon chip plant at East Kilbride

## The powers of the clan chiefs

Pity the poor Clan Dunbar of Mochrum, for they are without a chief. Two rival Dunbars are currently jockeying for the title in protracted litigation before the Lyon Court in Edinburgh, that ancient ornament of the Scottish legal system which rules on matters of clans, tartans and heraldry.

Whichever Dunbar is finally granted the chieftom, he will not inherit much beyond kudos and the doubtful privilege of endless New World Dunbars knocking at his door. Almost all the real powers of clan chiefs were abolished in the unhappy aftermath of the 1745 Jacobite rebellion.

Virtually his only real right will be to have his own coat of arms drawn up and recognized by the Lyon Court, much in the manner of a commercial trademark. He can then extract royalties from any shortbread manufacturer or other entrepreneur who might want to use it for packaging.

Who can be a clan chief? It is, like royalty, basically hereditary, but if the chief's family has died out, leading members of the clan can hold a *Dei fide*, an old Gaelic word for a council, and elect one of their own

## Tartans

number. In such a way have the Forsyths and the MacLennans elected their chief in recent years. Disputes over who should be Number One have very occasionally gone all the way to the House of Lords.

One absolute barrier to becoming a clan chief is to have a double-barrelled name on the basis that, in the case of a clan feud, one baron could find itself fighting the other. Thus Sir Alec Douglas-Home can never be chief of the Homes, and the Duke of Hamilton, being a Douglas-Hamilton, will not be recognized as chief by the Lyon Court.

If the members of a clan wish to swear allegiance to their chief or otherwise look up to him, that is entirely up to them, and the allegiance holds approximately the same legal weight as the swearing-in of a boy Scout - that is to say, none at all.

There is slightly more legal backing for a chief and his tartan. To imagine that, in the feudal clan days before 1745, every clan strode the Highlands

in kilts of precisely designed pattern is a massive misconception. At best they would have had woollen plaids, perhaps with a slight criss-cross pattern, which might vary slightly from one area to another.

Modern tartans are a nineteenth century invention, and shot to popularity at the time of King George IV's state visit to Scotland in 1822. Wilson's of Bannockburn, one of Scotland's largest weavers of the time, had a pattern book. If the McSnoddy of Inverarity wanted a cloth, he picked by number the one that took his eye. So number 27 in the pattern book became, in time, the official McSnoddy tartan.

Nowadays a clan chief, and only a clan chief, can register a tartan with the Lyon Court, where a committee will examine it to ensure that it does not duplicate an existing pattern.

And absolutely anybody, anywhere, can wear it, even if they have a double-barrelled name. Mind you, it is not at all likely that a Macdonald would be seen striding the streets of Glasgow swathed in yards of the Campbell.

Alan Hamilton

## Europe's last great wilderness

Were the sun to shine more often and the rain to fall a little less on the coast between the Mull of Kintyre and Cape Wrath, there is every risk that the region would by now have become intrusively developed by the tourist industry. Instead, it remains a superbly unspoiled area of small communities with an unchanging way and pace of life. The last great wilderness in Europe, some say, protected by its weather and the ubiquitous Scottish midge against exploitation.

In my own experience the reality of the climate is far better than its reputation. In May, June and September, there can be continuous spells of fine weather when the air is crisp, the lochs sparkle and the colours of the countryside are superb.

There is a natural division between tourists seeking the hot sand of the Costa del Concrete and those who enjoy a cooler climate. The late Ronald MacDonald, postmaster at Glenbrittle on the Isle of Skye, reproached a group of unhappy waterlogged campers with these words: "I do not believe you are being quite philosophic for a holiday on Skye."

Last year the Scottish tourist industry earned a record £760m and generated 13,500,000 "tourist trips" which is how the Scottish Tourist Board count the visitor's staying overnight at one place before they move on to another. Only 10 per cent were from abroad and half the number came from within Scotland, itself which might suggest that the charm of the country is a secret well kept within its borders or that more should be done by travel agents to sell Scotland.

Most overseas visitors are from North America or Canada, many on whistle stop tours that include Edinburgh, Glasgow, and a quick round of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs as part of an all-inclusive British touring holiday. The STB aims much of its promotion at increasing the flow of visitors from across the Atlantic. It is not unusual to find Canadians with Scottish names searching the highlands for their roots. Many seem more aware of

being Scottish than the people still living in the area.

The STB gives financial help and advice to those providing the holidays, encouraging travel agents and tourist information centres to push Scotland with the same enthusiasm as they would Benidorm. The STB is spending more than £2m on promoting Scottish holidays this year. There is also more cooperation and help within the trade, seventeen new area tourist boards were recently formed. The Scottish Confederation of Tourism (SCOT) brings together all sections into one tourist "think tank".

There has been a sharp improvement in the size and quality of hotel provision in the Strathclyde area which, with Edinburgh and the Lothians, are most popular with tourists.

## Tourism

But more must be done to promote tourism. Certainly few countries have the diverse scenery and the history of Scotland.

Attempts have been made to increase tourism by developing conference facilities, notably in Glasgow. The Edinburgh Festival is world famous. Cairnmore, near the resorts of Aivemore and Glenshee, offer excellent skiing. Although the area is not as dramatic as the Alps, it has become popular with hundreds of thousands of Britons.

Scotland caters to the outdoor sportsman eminently well. Golf was born here and the concentration of courses is unequalled. The hills offer fine climbing, the forests excellent stalking, while the west coast, has well sheltered sailing. The Caledonian canal ranks as one of the most spectacular waterways in the world and is, of course, the home of perhaps the single aid to Scottish tourism: the Loch Ness "phenomenon." With mythical monsters, the grandest scenery, a history expressed in fine castles and the bloodiest battles, the job of the Scottish Tourist Board should not be all that difficult.

RF

## Scotland's building materials

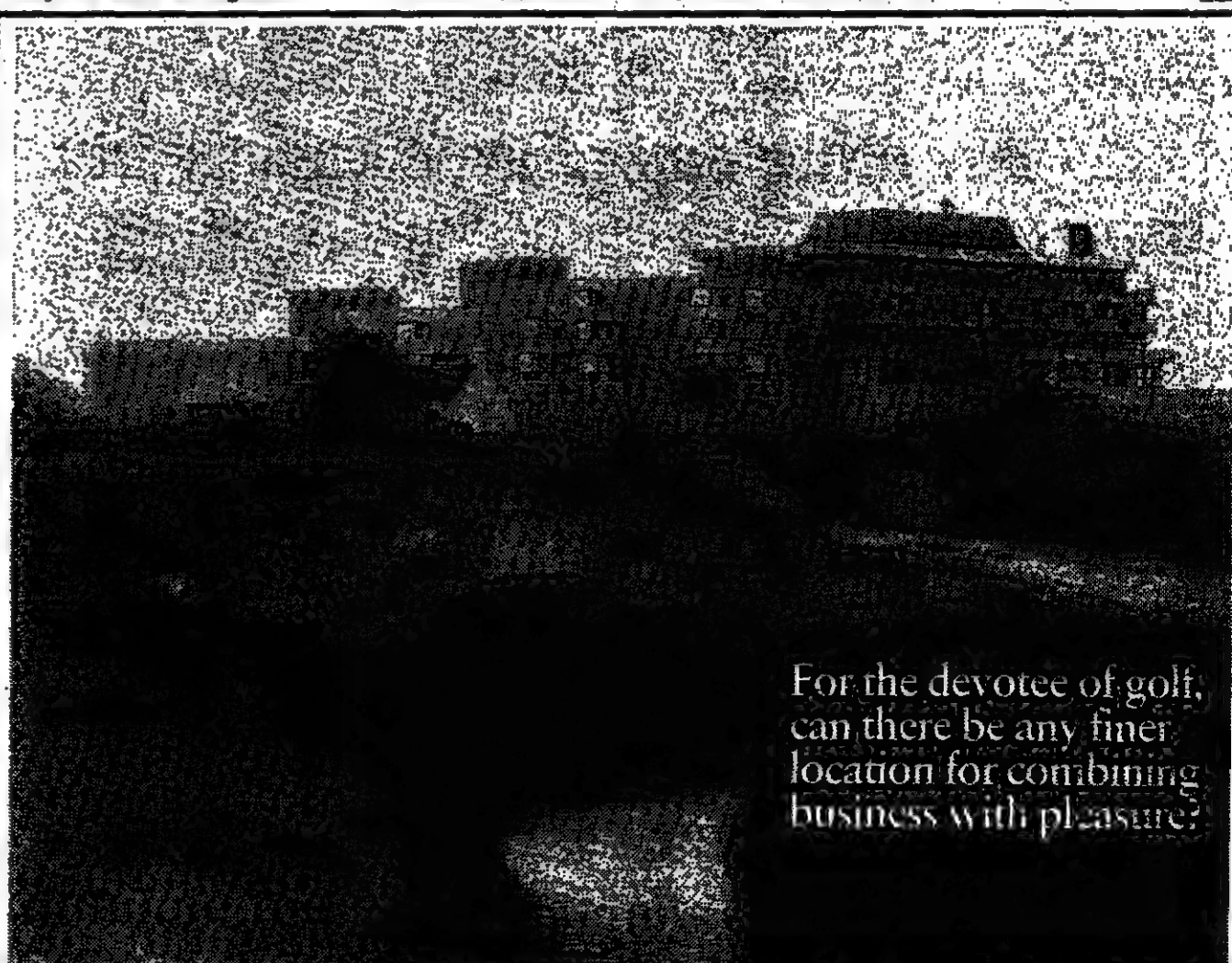
Scottish money and Scottish know-how. These are the bricks and mortar the Clydesdale Bank supplies for Scotland to build on. Through its 383 branches, the Clydesdale Bank can offer virtually every banking and financial service "on site". Even major problems can be dealt with locally - the benefit of using a bank whose head office is also in Scotland. Not that the Bank is parochial in outlook: its operations extend world-wide. It's just that when it comes to banking in Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank will ensure you don't drop a brick.



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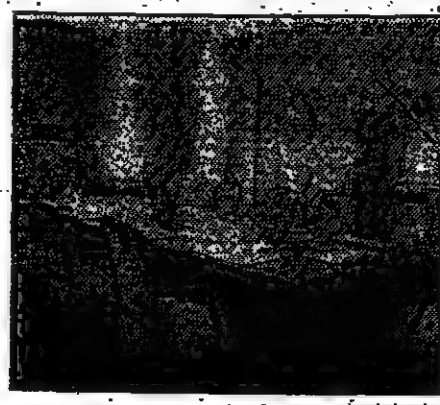
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## The costly result of whisky galore

A new feature has appeared on the economic landscape of the European Community. Beside the butter mountain and the wine lake there is now, in the foothills of the grain mountain, a sizeable whisky loch.

After 25 years of distilling flat out to meet an apparently insatiable world thirst which grew at a steady 9 per cent a year, the Scotch whisky industry is now paying the price of overproduction. In the past four years it has had to lay off 5,000 workers, with all the social consequences in remote areas employment and poor prospects, and this year the Distillers Company, which dominates the industry, has been forced to shut down production at eleven of its distilleries.

Between 1970 and 1980, domestic consumption of whisky almost doubled, from 27 million to over 50 million litres of pure alcohol, the measure by which Customs and Excise calculates the amount of neat spirit leaving the bonded warehouses. But by 1982, home consumption had fallen back to its 1976 level of 44.8 million litres.

This does not suggest, how-

### Whisky

ever, that a wholesale desertion of whisky is in progress; it still commands 51 per cent of the total British spirit market, far ahead of its nearest competitor, gin, which has only 14 per cent.

The United States remains by far the biggest overseas market, worth £224.5m last year. It is followed, a long way behind, by France (£69m) and Japan (£68.2m). Next is Italy (£31m) where they have a particular taste for straight malts, consuming 1 million litres last year. The other major export markets are Venezuela (£39m), Germany (£28m), South Africa (£25m), Belgium (£21m) and Australia (£19m).

One bright spot for the Highland distillers is the growing popularity of bottled single malt whisky, which last year increased its sales by a quarter. In 1982 the British single malt market stood at 3.38 million bottles worth £35m, with a further 10.8 million bottles going abroad.

Scottish distillers remain divided over the ethics of



Whisky making at Laphroaig Distillery, Isle of Islay

## Tories unmoved by new Alliance

### Politics

If Scottish readers of *The Times* will be patient for a little, it might be helpful for those south of the border to recap the results of the general election. We all know Mrs Thatcher increased her already formidable Commons majority, but did Scotland help her do it?

The answer is "no". The Conservatives in Scotland came out of the June 9 election with 21 seats, the same number they had held before the campaign started. In the process, however, their share of the vote fell and they suffered some notable casualties, two ministers among them.

Labour put up its worse performance since the war, but - and this is telling - did nowhere near as badly as in the United Kingdom as a whole and finished with almost twice the number of seats as the Conservatives.

The Scottish National Party, looking increasingly now like a spent force, did well to cling to the two seats it held after the slaughter of 1979.

It is the Alliance which alone can claim to have come out of the election with real gains. Only one Scottish defector to the SDP got his marching orders (Dr J Dickson Maben at Inverclyde), and in return the 23-year-old Charles Kennedy

took Ross, Cromarty and Skye for the SDP, unseating in the process a well-liked MP, Mr Hamish Gray, the oil minister. Mrs Thatcher ennobled him and gave him a job in the Scottish Office - a move which prompted a howl of protest from the electors who had just unseated him. The Liberals matched the trick and dispatched trade minister Iain Sproat from a new seat in the Borders.

So much for recent history. What does this mean for Scotland now? It means that a country which is overwhelmingly anti-Tory continues to be run by a Conservative secretary of state - Mrs Thatcher's proconsul in Scotland, as a leading article in *The Times* has described him. Scotland manifestly did not come under the Thatcher spell. The really interesting question, therefore, is why does it now acquiesce so quietly to Thatcherite rule?

And it does submit quietly. Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, has wielded the big stick against oversteering Labour-controlled local authorities and met with only token opposition. There were no riots

in Scotland during the summer of 1981 when English cities erupted, and the relentless industrial closures which have decimated traditional Scottish industries such as coal mining, steelmaking, shipbuilding and engineering have been met with passive acceptance.

State of the parties in Scotland

Party	Seats	% vote	change on 1979
Labour	41	36	-4.4
Conservative	21	38	-3.0
Liberal	8	24	+12.2
SNP	2	11	-5.6

Percentage does not add up to 100 because of rounding-up.

If the nationalists are not causing Mr Younger to lose any sleep, he cannot yet have had many bad nights as a result of Labour opposition, despite the brave words on election night of Mr George Foulkes, MP for Carrick, Cannock and Doune Valley, to make the job of secretary of state untenable.

The Scottish Parliamentary Labour Party is unlikely to give wholehearted support to a battle to gain devolution which undermines the constitutional authority of Parliament at Westminster as part of its tactics. That would smack too much of tactics that might be employed by the nationalists.

The Labour Party conference in Brighton pledged support for a Scottish legislative assembly but said it would not work with other political parties to achieve it. For the moment that looks like empty rhetoric.

## Banking independence brings rich rewards

Students of the electronics industry know the "Silicon Valley effect" - the spawning of new businesses from established companies - which has provided much of the dynamism behind America's high-tech expansion.

A similar sort of phenomenon is visible in Scottish finance. It may not be as dramatic, but it proves the health and vigour of an industry that is 250 years old.

Recently Scottish finance has found its independence under attack. The Royal Bank of Scotland, biggest of the three Scottish clearing banks and the flagship of the sector, was the subject of two competing takeover bids until a vigorous campaign persuaded the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to block them. And predators from the south have been nibbling at the investment trust sector, which was the scene of two fierce takeover battles in the mid-1970s.

But these incursions have been absorbed without undue damage and the last few years has seen a rich crop of new businesses started up in banking and financial management - extending and deepening the range of services available from Edinburgh, and consolidating its reputation as the second financial centre of the United Kingdom.

In several of these ventures individuals who have established their reputations in existing companies have broken away to form new ones, in similar or related fields. The latest, First Northern Corporate

### Finance

Finance, was established by two former executives of Noble Grossart, the Edinburgh merchant bank.

Hugh Barry, 31, and Hamish Grossart, 26, nephew of Angus Noble Grossart's managing director, offer corporate financial advice to small, growing companies. "We are essentially taking the corporate financial division from a merchant bank and establishing it as an entity in its own right," Barry comments. "That sort of operation is accepted in London, but is still fairly unusual in Scotland."

A very different sort of financial business was established by Dr Walter Scott, who broke away from fund managers Ivory and Sims last year to found his own pensions management firm. Originally a Cambridge-based nuclear physicist, Scott's reputation in his second career can be judged by the volume of business he has built up since starting work with his two partners - Ian Clark and James Anderson, both also ex-Ivory men.

"We now have five clients, representing between £200,000 and £220m in assets and are up to eight staff, but I suspect that is it for the near future," he says.

Ivory and Sims has been a major source of innovation in Scottish finance over the years, and Edinburgh is full of ex-Ivory men running their own shows.

A second Scottish fund

management company - Edinburgh Fund Managers, which counts unit trusts, pension schemes and investment trusts among the £435m it has under management - is shortly to follow Ivory and Sims to market, although it is applying for a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market.

In banking, the last few months have seen a number of new institutions launched. Gyle Murray, formed by ex-British Linen Bank director Ian Jones and Mike Munro of East of Scotland Investment Managers, will offer corporate financial advice to industrial and commercial companies and investment management services, and hopes eventually for full merchant banking status.

Adam & Company is a comparative rarity - a new retail bank. Its aim will be to provide bespoke banking services, including cheque book and current accounts to a small but wealthy sector of the market. It has already raised £7.5m in foundation capital from individuals and Scottish institutions, and will open its doors for business in the New Year.

The big Scottish banks have not, however, been standing still. The Royal Bank Group has started the complex and lengthy process of fusing its Scottish and English banking arms, which by 1985 will lead to the disappearance of the name Williams & Glyn's and the emergence of United Kingdom banking with 900 branches under the name Royal Bank of Scotland.

The merger is absorbing

much of the bank's energies, but it has still found time to branch out into new areas, such as merchant banking. At the beginning of the year it launched a new merchant banking arm under the name National Commercial & Glyn's, a cumbersome title that will be replaced with something shorter when the bank receives its licence from the Bank of England and starts operations properly.

The advent of NC & G invites comparison with the launch five years ago of the British Linen Bank by the Royal's main rival Bank of Scotland.

British Linen is now an established merchant bank - the largest outside London - but it has also taken its parent bank into financial services outside mainstream banking, including direct investment in companies, pension management and unit trusts.

Bank of Scotland still refuses to confine itself to Scotland's borders and, although firmly rooted in Edinburgh, has been expanding into England with branches in cities like Bristol, Birmingham and Southampton. It has also been selling its services wider than the branch network, offering its money market cheque account through national advertising and combining with the Nottingham Building Society to provide Homelink, Britain's first television banking service. With half-year profits up 23 per cent to £27.5m, Bank of Scotland's aggressive marketing is clearly paying off.

The less visible side of Scottish finance is the insurance industry. Scotland has nine of the United Kingdom's leading life insurance offices and one major composite insurer, General Accident, based at Perth. They shout less about their achievements than some other sectors, but steady growth in profits and prestige is not won by standing still.

Last year, for example, the top seven Scottish life insurance companies increased their premium income by 10 per cent to £1,354m. Much of this new business came from three markets - unit-linked business, pension management and mortgage-related insurance.

Ray Perman

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Maxim's big guns

Pierre Cardin launched Maxim's London season with an ostentatious "private" dinner party last night which obliged the restaurant to insure its cloakroom for £1m. Guests included Princess Fyza of Jordan, Prince Adnan Aga Khan, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Baroness de Rothschild, and Lord and Lady Spencer Churchill. With Faye Dunaway, Charlotte Rampling and Mark Thatcher among those on the lower tables, the 180 guests were treated to a nap of traditional haute cuisine by chef Christian-Paul Moury.

The most famous restaurant in the world opened its London premises informally in July, after negotiations between Cardin, its owner for the past five years, and the British catering concern Kennedy Brookings. While the rest of last night's guests arrived by Rolls-Royce, the 61-year-old French fashion designer opted for delivery in a refurbished 1920s Maxim's van.

● I offer without comment the latest in a grand tradition of anti-British antipodean graffiti: "Grow your own dope - plant a Pom."

### Acid warning

"Could the next five years turn sour?" was the appetizing title given to the talk by the Cabinet's arch pessimist, John Biffen, to the National Association of Conservative Graduates in Blackpool yesterday. Remembering the Leader of the Commons' headline-winning warnings in the past of years of austerity ahead, the media turned out in force and helped pack a small, airless room in the basement of the Clarendon Hotel. Biffen appeared surprised by the interest and immediately sought to dampen expectations when he opened his remarks by quoting Croucho Marx: "The title has little to do with the content but it might at least get some people into the cinema".

### Printing error

Beaver, the London School of Economics' student newspaper, will cost less to produce when the first edition of the new academic year appears next week following a successful search for cheaper printers. Good news, you would think, for Richard Bacon, its enthusiastic young editor. Unfortunately for Bacon, a past chairman of Worcester Young Conservatives who also finds time to be deputy editor of *Crossbow*, the Bow Group's quarterly journal, the new printers are none other than Cambridge Heath Press of Militant Tendency fame. "It is all highly embarrassing", Bacon confesses.

BARRY FANTONI



"Here are the air tickets and insurance, and your code name's Albatross"

### Unseemly conduct

The scandal that lay behind Otto Klemperer's declining an invitation to conduct *Lehrjahre* in Hamburg in 1966 is revealed today in Peter Hayworth's biography of the manic-depressive conductor. Klemperer's previous Hamburg *Lehrjahre*, more than 50 years earlier, had ended in uproar when the conductor was struck across the face with a riding crop during the coda of the final chorus by the husband of his prima donna, Elisabeth Schumann. Klemperer clambered out of the orchestra pit into which he had been propelled by the blows and was separated from his assailant only by a pastor who claimed to be a friend of the family. The conductor then dusted himself off and explained to the astonished audience that "Herr Puritz has attacked me because I love his wife. Good evening". The matter ended peacefully, however, with a statement from Klemperer's lawyer sometime later assuring the aggrieved husband "in the most solemn manner, that no damage had occurred to his marital rights".

Overlord, commissioned from the artist Sandra Lawrence by Lord Dufferin in 1968 to commemorate the 1944 Normandy landings, is to be moved from the Whitbread Brewery in the City of London, according to trustee Admiral Sir Charles Madden the number of visitors is far below the number hoped for. Lord Dufferin, Sir Charles and the chairman of the trustees, the Duke of Norfolk, have agreed to place the tapestry on a 99-year renewable loan to a D-Day museum under construction by Portsmouth City Council in the grounds of Southsea Castle, which it is hoped will be opened in time for the city's 40th anniversary celebrations of D-Day next year. Portsmouth was the planning headquarters and start-off point for the invasion.

PHS

# Policies failing, prospects grave

Sir Ian Gilmour argues that although monetarism has been discredited, its lingering effects will damage the economy for years to come

The reason why the welfare state and other Tory objectives and achievements are under threat can be given in one word: monetarism. You may think that in talking about monetarism I am indulging in intellectual archaeology. Monetarism, that once all-popular word, has now, after all, virtually disappeared from sight.

But even if monetarism has lost its name and is decidedly punch-drunk, the dogma is still there. No, that is not quite right. The dogma has retreated into the shadows, shorn of much of its theoretical basis and support; but the dogmatism is as strong as ever.

A government that won't pay to put people to work soon finds that it has serious difficulties paying for them to go to hospital or school or even to be defended from enemies abroad and criminals at home. If we are not careful, it won't even be anarchy plus the constable - we shall be able to afford the constable.

Nevertheless we are assured that in this country the economic policy is now working and that a recovery is taking place. That would be profoundly encouraging - although was slightly dampening to find the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Washington the other day still talking about laying foundations.

Clearly, however, there has been some rise in production since the lowest point of 1981. But one is not entitled to certify that there has been a recovery unless national production is rising faster than the national capacity to produce.

Unfortunately, by that criterion, there has not been a recovery. That is demonstrated by the fact that unemployment, which rose by more than 1½ million in the three years from 1979 to September 1982, has since risen by a quarter of a million.

We all know that employment takes time to respond to changes in demand, and that unemployment is now increasing more slowly. Nevertheless, the rate of increase over the past year is still high by historic standards, and when we remember the poverty and hardship associated with unemployment, another quar-

ter of a million people on the dole in a year invites the conclusion that we are still going the wrong way even if less fast than we were before.

The growth that we have had has been caused not by changed attitudes, higher productivity, any new mood of realism or acceptance of lower real wages, or any other of the current catch phrases. It has been caused quite simply, like every other rise in output in postwar Britain, by an expansion of demand.

This little expansion, far from laying the foundations for sustained growth, has coincided with a serious weakening of the economy. Thus between 1981 and the first half of 1983 the current balance of payments deteriorated in a deeply alarming way. The overall deterioration was about £5½ billion; but over the same period the oil balance improved by over £3bn. So in less than two years the non-oil balance has deteriorated by nearly £9bn. Those are horrendous figures.

The necessary alternative to monetarism can be simply stated: a policy of sustained expansion of a kind that is neither inflationary on the one hand nor damaging to the balance of payments on the other.

A surprisingly large number of people, including many well to the left of the Tory tradition, now believe that such a reflation is a contradiction in terms. The monetarists have persuaded them that the higher government spending and borrowing and the lower interest rates that reflation implies would necessarily put up prices and would necessarily damage our international trade. Fortunately this is wholly untrue.

The outcome of any particular reflationary programme will always depend on two things. First, on the scale of the reflation in relation to

the existing level of economic activity; second, on the purposes to which the additional resources pumped into the economy are put.

As for the scale of any reflation in the UK in the immediate future, there is a need for great caution. Our economy is so debilitated by bankruptcies and by the reduction of capital investment that even at our present very low levels of economic activity we have rising inflation, and for the first time in our history, a deficit in manufactured trade. In these circumstances, reflation, even if it is accompanied by appropriate measures, will achieve only a limited increase in growth.

There are four things which the Government should do to ensure that reflation entails the optimum allocation of new resources.

● It should reduce industrial costs by abolishing the national insurance surcharge, by reducing industry's ordinary national insurance contributions and by restraining, not increasing, the energy costs imposed on industry by the public utilities.

● It should ensure that in its own increases in expenditure there is an appropriate balance between capital and current spending. And to make sure the most useful capital projects are selected it must be careful to choose them only after particular consultation with the private sector, in particular within the framework of NEDO and the EDCs. There should be no ideological nonsense about being unwilling to enter discussions of this kind because of the "corporatist" implications.

● The Government must accompany reflation with measures to make borrowing for industrial investment much easier, as it is in Japan and West Germany.

● It should introduce an effective incomes policy covering both the private and public sector.

Very much more could be done if our reflation could be coordinated with that of other countries. The United States provides an instructive example. There the prophet Friedman is scorned in his own land. In the US there is unquestionably a strong recovery, and unemployment is coming down. New supply side is but old demand side writ large. While Britain is still obsessed with the PSBR, the Americans run an enormous deficit and the economy booms.

Britain and the partners in the European Community will be crazy if they do not take advantage of developments across the Atlantic and embark on a common programme of recovery. But if the Government, unlike the Reagan administration, rejects expansion and remains wedded to Friedman, monetarism and the Medium Term Financial Strategy, we are entitled to ask some questions.

First, after successfully winning two elections the Government is more than ever pledged to getting the economy right, so has it any idea when this might actually happen?

Second, is the Government prepared to admit that any level of unemployment is intolerable? And by "intolerable" I don't just mean saying that it is intolerable and then proceeding to tolerate it as did Michael Foot when he was Employment Secretary.

Third, can the Government tell us what, on present economic policies, will be better in four years time? Will inflation be lower? Will growth be much higher? Will there be more jobs? Will there be higher standards in schools? Better health care? What will be better?

I doubt if there could be reassuring answers to these questions. The outlook is grave.

The author is Conservative MP for Chesham and Amersham. The article has been extracted from a speech given last night to the Tory Reform Group in Blackpool.

Ronald Butt

## The real message from Blackpool

If the skilful arrangement of a conference agenda were sufficient sign of a political party's internal health and happiness, the Conservative Party, from the Cabinet to the least of its constituency representatives, would have reason for self-congratulation. The first day at Blackpool was dominated by the principal subject on which the Government has something new to say - the Home Secretary's announcement of what is tantamount to a heavier penal code for violent crime, coupled with an attempt to remove from the prisons lesser offenders. Leon Brittan's announcement has aroused some spiteful and hysterical attacks from the liberal press on the ground that if there is a retributive argument for long sentences, and given that some dangerous men have to be put away to protect the public, increasing the length of the sentence is not a deterrent, and is unimportant compared with detection.

On that argument, one might ask whether any term of imprisonment deters, and whether it might not be enough to detect the criminal and set him free. But the Home Secretary can be confident of public support, and the party managers have particular cause to be glad that they selected this subject for the first day in view of the general uneasiness that underlies this conference.

The smoothness of the conference's proceedings was also well served by the way in which local government was discussed. Representatives concerned with local government are worried primarily by what the reports are of the increasingly centralist tendencies of the Government as evidenced by its rate-capping plan. They even fear that the abolition of the GLC and metropolitan councils could ultimately have wider significance. Yet what was actually before them was a motion urging the Government to change the rating system to make it fairer - which simply gave Patrick Jenkin, Environment Secretary, the chance to repeat what everybody already knew - that the rating system is here to stay for lack of an acceptable alternative. High rates, he told the conference, were simply the fault of extremist local authorities which pushed their spending and their rates to a point which leaves the Government no alternative but to impose ceilings.

Even so, many Conservatives in local government are now so fearful of centralism that they freely ask whether there is much future in local government if it loses all power over the rate it can levy. There is real uneasiness about the survival of the Tory tradition of local responsibility. Still more important, the conference had no specific discussion on future public spending, although it figured in general terms in yesterday's debate on the economy. Public spending is at the heart of the Government's present dilemma in its relations with the electorate. The difficulty arises from the refusal to publish a year ago the leaked Treasury forecast that the longer-term cost of the welfare state was well beyond what the nation could afford without steeply rising prices. Nobody knows how far this analysis (now contradicted by the Institute of Fiscal Studies) is correct, but the failure to have a full discussion on public spending of all kinds before the election has helped to wring-foot the Government.

For example, before the election the Government was boasting that it was responsible for employing more doctors and nurses than ever. Since the election, the Treasury has imposed manpower restrictions on the NHS leading to the dismissal of doctors and nurses and is driven to argue that its latest cuts are not cuts because the manpower reductions are simply to keep within the existing spending targets.

The logic is, to say the least, shaky. The Government has been forced into this position because the demands of the open-ended, demand-controlled general practitioner service can be made good only by cash limits in the hospital sector. The Government's dilemma is a real one, but it has become vulnerable to the charge that it did not play sufficiently straight with the public; that after a fairly generous pre-election budget it has had to claw back money in the current year; that next year it will be driven to cut to keep cash targets; and that the long-term need to take the public along with reshaping the welfare state has been obscured by ill-organized and ill-presented short-term candle-end economies.

The confusion in the argument over public spending, affecting as it does welfare services on which vast numbers of people rely, is potentially damaging to the Government. Unemployment is no less so and beneath the surface many Conservatives recognize the potential threat of Neil Kinnock's more affable face of socialism, if his party later present it. The Government has allowed the impression to grow that it is so mechanistically concerned with the control of money and public spending, and yet so uncertain how to achieve the latter, that it cannot bring itself to express proper concern for the future of unemployment in the age of the microchip, nor plan to deal with it.

Mrs Thatcher's success was built on her reputation for telling the people the truth fully and clearly. That reputation has recently been endangered, and the Government is also seen as being insufficiently concerned with some of the social problems that are the by-product of its policies. This matters because elections are won and lost not simply by a Government's performance just before the election but on the public's memory of its behaviour over the previous five years. It is never easy to explain satisfactorily government's apparent loss of touch, and it is equally difficult to assess how far the appearance reflects reality. There seems to have been a certain lack of sensitive direction at the top of this Government recently. The Prime Minister has given the impression that she takes the electorate for granted, and is so wrapped up in her own current certainties that she does not need to look further ahead, nor to explain herself.

The unhappy business of Cecil Parkinson's private life has been a further blow to the Conservative Party. Though there is at all levels a disposition to rally round his decision to stay, some in the Cabinet believe that the unseemliness is publicly damaging and that it has made it impossible for the Tories to hammer away at the theme of family values. Certainly, it has added to the uncertainties beneath the exterior of party unity.

When the Conservatives go back to Parliament, they must rediscover how to conduct their relations with the public. They cannot afford to assume that when the next election comes the electorate will have lost its memory.

Geoff Brown

## Rolling in the aisles, Icelandic style

Monday night, I was at the Savoy Theatre watching the intricate manoeuvres of human beings, sardines, bedroom dooms, whisky bottles, contact lenses, flightbags, axes and all the other paraphernalia of Michael Frayn's farcical study of the joys of repertory acting, *Noises Off*. Friday night, I saw the play again. Yes, there was Mrs Clackett, the "housekeeper" of character who opens Act One of the dim-witted farce seen in frantic rehearsal at the Grand Theatre, Weston-super-Mare. There were the characteristic slippers, the headscarf, the hearty pair of socks. But what had happened to the dialogue? On Monday she had muttered: "I can't open the sardines and answer the phone". Now she seemed to say: "Eg get ekki opnad sardínudós og svarað í símann samfimis". I was watching a performance in Icelandic, at the National Theatre in Reykjavik.

So far, so good: sardines, being fish, seemed an appropriate Icelandic prop, even if they were spelt differently. But as the evening - and the laughter - continued, I grew to realize the subtle transformation necessary to fit *Noises Off* for its journey towards the Arctic circle; to become, in fact, *Skjaldr* (or babble). Place names, for instance, Icelanders know many parts of Britain, from the Regent Palace Hotel onwards, but Weston-super-Mare, Goolie, Yeoovil, Basingstoke, Workshop and Stockton-on-Tees are not generally among them.

The opening rehearsal, then, was switched from Weston-super-Mare to Hastings, familiar to the chess-mad Icelanders for its chess tournaments. Stockton-on-Tees, home of Act Three, became Grimsby - known, if not loved, as a fisherman's port of call. Income tax offices were feebly transferred from meaningless Basingstoke to meaningful Watford, home of a familiar football team. To those whose knowledge of Icelandic was limited to "No", "Yes", "Thank you" and "Thank you very much", any English place name was welcome, changed or not; they were

still known points among furiously turning syllables.

But there were other, odder hurdles to be jumped by the play's intrepid director, Jón Hök, and her resourceful translator, Arni Jónsen, the theatre's dramaturge. The characters in Michael Frayn's play are performing a trouser-dropping farce called *Nothing On*; in Iceland's austere climate, however, only an idiot would have nothing on. Farce itself clashes with the Scandinavian fondness for searing gloom, especially at the Reykjavik National Theatre, a forbidding structure known to intimates as "the temple". Most of the comedies staged in Iceland are foreign imports; few have been successful without heavy adaptation.

Furthermore, the country's modest population (at 232,000 people, Iceland is smaller than Plymouth) has never experienced the full fortune of weekly rep, when both play and performer deteriorate as the dismal itinerary advances. What price, then, Frayn's line "We were in weekly rep together in Peebles"? In fact, it was a fair exchange: "Vid vorum saman í leikfélaginu... í Felixstowe" - where cargo ships dock. The translator snared further exotic phrases in the burglar's line "It's time to hang up the sawn-off shotgun... It's time to let a younger man take over the ammonia bottle." As violent crime in Iceland is still in its infancy and the Reykjavik jail a quaint tourist sight, the burglar had to be content with hanging up his jummy and relinquishing his wrench.

Yet in the last resort, the language made little difference; it was only the traditional stiffness of first-night auditions and the cast's initial trepidation that kept some laughter back. Iceland's president, Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, showed no restraint herself: she was observed in her box rocking backwards and forwards, wiping away tears. As the former artistic director of the Reykjavik City Theatre, she doubtless knew that actors' human idiocy, and indeed sardines, are the same the world over.

## Edward Mortimer on the plight of a people from whom hope has fled

## Justice undone, the new West Bank anguish

For the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank, the political future has never looked bleaker than it does now. Even the Reagan plan - which by no means aroused the general enthusiasm on the West Bank that its authors liked to imagine - is now clearly a dead letter.

The focus of international interest has shifted to Lebanon. The PLO, which had been accepted by most West Bankers as the symbol of their aspiration to independence, is paralysed by the split between pro and anti Arafat factions.

King Hussein has made it clear that he will undertake no political initiative on the West Bank without PLO support. To many, probably most people on the West Bank this is a relief rather than a disappointment, because it reduces the risk of an open conflict among the West Bank Arabs themselves. But the King is still distrusted by many, and the new restrictions he has introduced on travel across the Jordan - ostensibly aimed at discouraging further Palestinian emigration - have not made him any more popular.

Another source of relief, perhaps only temporary, is that since Mr Sharon left the defence ministry the Israeli administration seems to have lost interest in the Village Leagues, once canvassed as an embryonic "moderate leadership". Whatever the sincerity of the thinking behind them, the actual behaviour of these leagues followed the classic pattern of collaboration.

Those who took office in them frequently had criminal records. They gave their allegiance to the Israeli administration in return for weapons, which they used to terrorize their local opponents, and for influence in securing grants and permits, which they used to reward their relatives and cronies. The idea that they should become credible representatives of West Bank opinion in any possible talks about autonomy was laughable to anyone who knew them at first hand. In the event, they were not even an effective instrument of Israeli policy.

But the abandonment of the leagues does not indicate any willingness on the Israeli govern-

ment's part to tolerate the revival of a more authentic local leadership, or to concede the kind of demands that such a leadership might make. On the contrary, the administration's recent acts suggest a growing indifference to local opinion - and the relatively muted Arab response suggests that indeed, for the moment, West Bankers are too demoralized to react.

The clearest indication of this is in Hebron. For several years, Jewish zealots have been occupying buildings in the centre of the town, which had first been expropriated on security grounds by the Israeli army. The settlers remain there in defiance of local opinion, protected by troops.

They seek to take over more buildings at every opportunity, usually claiming that they are buildings which belonged to Jews before the massacre of 1929, although not on the basis of any individual proprietary rights dating from that time. In any case, they would not for one moment concede any Arab right to reoccupy property which belonged to Arabs before 1948, and which has since passed into Jewish hands.

Last year, the municipality of Hebron brought a petition before the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem and obtained an interim injunction which effectively blocked further expansion of the Jewish settlement in the town. That such an injunction could be obtained from an Israeli court was a tribute to Israeli justice and an undoubted setback for the settler lobby. But it was not,

apparently, to the taste of the military government.

In July this year, after a settler had been stabbed to death in the Hebron marketplace, the government dismissed the entire municipal council and appointed an Israeli officer to act in its place. Mr Arens, the Defence Minister, said the mayor and councillors had played a considerable part in creating the atmosphere of violence which led to the killing.

From the background material issued by the army command it appeared, however, that at least one element in this "incident" was "petitioning the High Court of Justice and accusing the (Israeli) civil administration of abetting the illegal demolition and construction of buildings by the settlers in the heart of the Hebron market..."

In other words, the municipality's successful recourse to Israeli legal procedures was held to be tantamount to incitement to violence. And, sure enough, last month the Israeli officer appointed as acting mayor proceeded to cancel the petition brought by the Arab municipality the year before. Had the government's main purpose been to dislodge Arabs of any notion that Israeli justice might conceivably benefit them in any circumstances, it would hardly have proceeded otherwise.

Nor is that an isolated case. In the same week that the petition was cancelled, a disciplinary military court acquitted two senior officers. They had been accused of giving



West Bank confrontation: Arab woman, Israeli soldiers

Judith Passow

## An Orwell surprise for 1984

Nineteen eighty-four will see the publication in facsimile of part of the original manuscript of George Orwell's prophetic novel.

In Britain, Secker and Warburg, who are executors of the Orwell estate in London, had long been aware of its existence, they and Siegel had assumed, until this year, that the other considered it to be of only limited interest. Apart from them, only members of remote academic circles had known of its whereabouts.

The manuscript, which comprises about half the book, has been in the hands of the American book dealer Daniel Siegel since 1969, when he bought it from the now defunct rare books department of Scribners. It provides graphic evidence of the way in which Orwell, towards the end of his life and engaged on his

last full-scale work, had become meticulous in his revision.

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The pages, now insured for \$250,000 (about £166,000), show how Orwell, at the time in the throes of terminal tuberculosis, reworked his prose endlessly to achieve the novel's tightly pared style. They also contain potentially shocking references (notably one to a negro giving birth on the gallows), which were later expurgated. Though it is not known for certain why the later

pages are hand-written and not typed, the probable reason is that Orwell was confined to bed when he wrote them.

How the manuscript came to survive in this truncated form is also a mystery, in view of the fact that Orwell usually destroyed his own drafts. What is known is that soon after Orwell's death in 1950 his widow Sonia passed it via the English bibliographer John Carter to Scribners for a charity auction. Siegel's view is that it may then have remained with a collector for 17 years until its resale to Scribners and his own subsequent acquisition of it for an undisclosed figure.

Professor Peter Davidson, who is editing an expanded collection of Orwell's writings, and Tom Rosenthal, chairman of Secker and Warburg, were both surprised when

they discovered, through the microfilm transcript in the Orwell archives at London University, the exact contents of the surviving manuscript, and Rosenthal flew at once to the US to negotiate publishing terms with Siegel.

Davidson believes there will be particularly keen interest among American teachers and students. Orwell's work is widely used in the US in readers to aid composition, and the manuscript, he says, will prove of great value in the art of writing tax English.

In Rosenthal's words, the manuscript offers "a unique insight into the creative process, and is of inestimable value simply because *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is among the most widely read works of twentieth century literature."

Alan Franks





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## THE CHANCELLOR'S GOAL

In his speech to the Conservative party conference yesterday Mr Lawson was scornful of the Government's many critics who said four years ago that its economic programme was "politically impossible". He clearly feels that the election result shows sound financial policies to be not only politically possible, but even politically successful.

But is the Government's second term to be just a holding operation or is it to see further progress towards a sound currency? Are inflation and the budget deficit to be stabilised at current levels or does the Government intend to eliminate both completely? At points in his speech Mr Lawson indicated that, in his view, there is more to be done. In particular, he made the emphatic and important statement that "the surest foundation for new jobs is stable prices". This does not constitute an outright commitment to restore price stability, but it is rather more than a preliminary expression of interest in the idea.

So habituated have people become to rising prices that the goal of price stability might seem almost outside the bounds of the economically imaginable. Let alone the politically possible. But Mr Lawson's reminder of how quickly attitudes have shifted on other aspects of policy suggests that public opinion can be moulded in the right direction. His task - and, indeed, that of other senior ministers - is to ease the restoration of price stability by making it quite clear that this is the ultimate objective of the Government's anti-inflationary effort.

The immediate prospect is not particularly good. It seems almost certain that, when the September retail price index is announced on Friday, the twelve-month increase will exceed 5 per cent. The news will no doubt be accompanied by headlines about "higher inflation" which will have some unfavourable impact on this year's pay round.

But there is no need for great concern. Arguably, the context for wage bargaining over the next few months has already been set by the Vauxhall workers' 7 1/2 per cent deal and the miners' probable acceptance of the National Coal Board's 5.2 per cent offer. The majority of settlements should be in the 5 per cent to 6 per cent range, a little less than in the previous round. If productivity growth continues at its recent rate, the underlying increase in industry's costs will moderate further and the numerous forecasts of 7 per cent inflation by the end of 1984 may prove too pessimistic.

More fundamentally, the climate of expectations is more helpful today than four years ago. In 1979 price stability was so remote as to be almost laughable as a policy aim. Indeed, the peak inflation rate recorded under Mrs. Thatcher was over 22 per cent in early 1981. Even if they are rising a little, expectations now are much lower. It is reasonable to ask why reducing inflation from 5 per cent to nil should be so difficult if the rate has already been cut from over 20 per cent to about 5 per cent.

Sceptics may claim that the eradication of inflation will require still more unemployment. This remains to be seen. Mr Lawson pointed out in his speech that employment has started to rise again and that the relatively modest unemployment increase still being recorded reflects growth in the labour force. He might also have said that the original rationale for the Government's approach is that, in the long run, there is no trade-off between inflation and unemployment. Perhaps his remark that "the surest foundation for new jobs is stable prices" could be regarded as a pithy and popularised version of this doctrine.

The Government's critics are undoubtedly on the defensive. In his speech at Blackpool, condensed on the opposite page, Sir Ian Gilmour tried desperately to pin some derogatory label on official policies and managed to come up with "monetarist" and "sound money". Of course, he is right. Official policies are both monetarist and concerned with sound money. So what?

Labels in themselves do not matter one jot. Mr Lawson will be judged by the economy's performance not by his doctrinal purity. But to say this is not to imply that policy should oscillate from week to week without well-defined guidelines. Sir Geoffrey Howe's guidelines were set by the medium-term financial strategy. Mr Lawson's should be determined by the recognition of price stability as a goal to be attained within the lifetime of this parliament.

## PRIVATE LINE OR PARTY LINE?

Like political crime, political industrial action is a concept which depends crucially on definition. Any strike in the public sector, against an employer more or less obliged to implement official policy, has an implicit political dimension: that is one reason why it is desirable to limit the areas of employment where that ambiguous position prevails. There is no definition of political action in law, only a definition of the kind of action which can claim immunity against civil suits. The most recent of many revisions of it is in the Employment Act 1982, and it is as yet virtually untouched by being put to use in the courts.

The dispute over privatization at British Telecom, which the Post Office Engineering Union extended yesterday, qualifies as political by almost any criteria. It is not directed against the employer, who plainly has no power whatever to give the guarantees that are sought about what will happen when he ceases to be their employer. It is against the Government, and a third party, Mercury, created by the Government to impart a (rather notional) element of competition into our telecommunications

services. It is therefore most unlikely that a court would find that the action qualified for the legal immunities. The official policy that the union is campaigning against is not simply policy in a general sense: it was outlined in detail in the manifesto on the strength of which the Conservatives were re-elected four months ago. A mandate could hardly be fresher or more specific.

Yet in the eyes of many in the union, divided themselves about the wisdom of the action, the issue is not political, but closely related to their terms and conditions of employment. The union, a moderate one until the present dispute brought left-wingers into control, has opposed privatization from the start, partly from genuine conviction that telecommunications need to be run as a monopoly public service, and partly from the not unjustified fear that if the change comes about its members will be left worse off (an industrial relations response, but one where it happens that no appropriate legal adversary exists as yet).

Regardless of politics and law, the POEU leaders hope that their members are so strategically

placed in the communications network that they can enforce their will even though they are only part of the workforce. Even today, no prudent government would embark on a major act of privatization without taking account of the possibility of such resistance, and its prospects of success. The union is extending the dispute on terms which ensure that a major clash would be ruinously expensive to the union in strike pay. There are already signs that morale in the union is affected by those political factors, the manifesto and the 1982 Act. There is a possibility that Mercury may bring a civil action against the union. If the action was successful, the union's only hope would be to draw the trade union movement into a national confrontation with the government, and the TUC plainly has all too little spirit at present for such a thing. The leaders of the union are making a dangerous gamble in taking a course which can scarcely succeed unless it provokes a constitutional crisis in which they would hope that the government could be brought to its knees by the TUC. All recent evidence points to the opposite. They should call it off.

## TOO MUCH OF A SHADOW SHOGUN

He has been variously described as the shadow Shogun, the kingmaker and the eminence grise of Japanese politics. Whatever he may be called, Mr Kakuei Tanaka is still the most powerful and most extraordinary figure in Japanese politics today. A crude, abrasive figure, by the conventional standards of Japanese politics, he worked his way up to the post of Prime Minister in 1972 and thereafter achieved an influence in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party unrivalled by any other faction leader. He has wielded this influence ever since, in spite of the scandals that erupted around him - the financial scandal which led to his resignation as prime minister in 1974 and the Lockheed bribery scandal two years later.

When Mr Tanaka was accused of taking a massive bribe from the Lockheed Corporation, the affair was seen as Japan's own Watergate. As in the case of President Nixon, opinion about Mr Tanaka was divided between those who thought he was at last getting his comeuppance and those who saw him as being unfairly victimised by a jealous establishment. Unlike Mr Nixon, Mr Tanaka was eventually brought to trial.

In Japan the wheels of justice grind slowly, and only now has he been found guilty of the bribery charge against him. Outside observers would be forgiven for regarding the four

year prison sentence handed down on him yesterday as the denouement of the Tanaka drama. But in fact it is not yet the end of the story.

Although Mr Tanaka is no longer a member of the Liberal Democratic Party, he still sits in the Japanese Parliament as an independent, and his faction is still the largest single faction in the cabinet of the present prime minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone. Indeed, Mr Nakasone owes his present position largely to the behind the scenes support of Mr Tanaka, and ever since he took office last November, the Tanaka affair has been regarded as the single most difficult issue he would have to deal with.

The reason for this has more to do with the labyrinthine internal politics of the ruling Liberal Democrats than with the political opposition in Japan, or with the attitude of the Japanese public. The Japanese public is on the whole inured to the fact that its political leaders work closely, sometimes too closely, with money and business. And while the opposition parties will demand Mr Tanaka's resignation from Parliament, they are divided and poorly represented there, so their views will probably not carry much weight.

Within his Liberal Democratic Party, on the other hand, Mr Nakasone retains his hold on power thanks only to a careful balancing act among the various factions. He now faces the

problem of how to distance himself from Mr Tanaka without losing his support, but sufficiently to satisfy those other faction leaders who have long been hoping for Mr Tanaka's political demise.

During the past few years there has been some uneasiness in Tokyo at the way that the Liberal Democrats conduct their internal affairs. This feeling stems partly from the belief that Japan's political machinery, based as it is on practices that go back to pre-capitalist days, no longer meets the needs of a modern, highly industrialised state. Doubtless there is little hope of Japan's factional politics being superseded, at least for the foreseeable future. But now that the Tanaka trial is over Mr Nakasone and his colleagues could at least make a gesture in the right direction by avoiding a fresh bout of factional infighting.

During the past 11 months Mr Nakasone has made great headway, in particular in his dealings with his Western allies, and this is no time for him to be distracted from his efforts. As for Mr Tanaka, he would do well to take the cue of yesterday's verdict and retire altogether from parliamentary and political life. The signs are that he does not intend to do any such thing, but the fact is that there are limits which politicians in his position should not go beyond, and he has clearly gone beyond them.

Health Service and private general practice, which has been declining for 35 years, will start the explosive growth recently experienced by private hospitals, BUPA membership and so on.

If the Government wants to privatise the whole of the NHS they should say so openly. Yours faithfully, H. E. G. REES, 4 Church Lane, Barrowden, Rutland.

## Citizens of no mean city

From Mr B. J. Goodchild  
Sir, Mr Patrick Jenkin's White Paper totally ignores the concept of London as a geographical, historical and social entity.

I believe that the average London citizen thinks in terms of London more often than of his local borough. He is far more likely to describe himself as a Londoner than a man of Brent. He may live in the suburbs but he is keenly interested in what goes on in the West End.

He does not want transport or other systems which stop short at meaningless boundaries, nor does he care that in travelling from Oxford Circus to Holborn he is passing from Westminster into Camden.

I find it inconceivable that a capital city in which many still take pride should be without its own elected council.

Yours faithfully, B. J. GOODCHILD, 15 Wessons House, Ashburton Road, Croydon, Surrey, October 8.

## British bloodstock

From the Chairman of The National Council on Gambling

Sir, In your leading article on the bloodstock industry (October 1), you state that racing "last year provided £272m in revenue for the Exchequer, of which less than £19m was returned through the levy". This is not so.

The facts are that the money which the industry receives from the horserace betting levy is obtained from the punter and not the Exchequer. Whatever the Revenue might or might not be persuaded to do to support the racing industry, the punter is already obliged to do so through the levy. Furthermore, the contribution of the punter constitutes hypochondria, which ensures a subsidy to racing in a manner certainly not available to industry generally.

It is, of course, argued that without a racing industry there would be no betting and thus it is in the punter's interest to subsidise racing. Indeed the argument is even extended to imply that the profits from horserace betting really belong to the racing industry. However, this is as rational an argument as to suggest that the proceeds from betting on race outcome of a leadership contest in a particular political party belong to that party.

Clearly, the proceeds from gambling of any type belong to the punter and the gambling industry concerned, and should rightly be shared by them, subject to the right of the Revenue to impose taxes. While most punters now probably accept the levy as an integral part of their gambling expenses, it is important that its true basis should be recognized.

Yours faithfully, E. MORAN, Chairman, The National Council on Gambling, 26 Bedford Square, W.C1, October 5.

## Cenotaph ceremony

From Mr Hubert Chesshyre, Chester Herald

Sir, Captain Eric Lowden, writing of the Cenotaph ceremony (Oct 7), comments on the fact that the representatives of the armed services come last in the procession of wreath bearers.

If it is of any comfort I should like to remind them that in many ceremonial processions in this country, whether civil or religious, the most important people walk at the end.

If further comfort is needed, they should remember that in the world to come they are first shall be last, and the last first.

Yours truly, HUBERT CHESHYRE, Chester Herald, The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, EC4, October 8.

## Church membership

From Dr Roger Homan

Sir, Between the lines of Brother Martin's letter on Church membership and the new forms of service (September 28) there is an ominous acceptance of the disaffection suffered by those many of the faithful upon whom the *Alternative Service Book* has been imposed.

Not only has ASB failed to attract new members to the Church, it has even lost many of the old. The modern services, it is clear, are designed not for a nation's Church but for an introspective and exclusive sect, and their champions are hastening the day when the Church of England takes on that character.

Brother Martin reminds us that Canon Jasper, of York, is sanguine in the face of such losses. Canon Dunlop, of Salisbury, has gone further in actually welcoming the prospect of smaller congregations. "There is such a thing as dead wood in a congregation," he writes in the *Church Times*. "It would sometimes be better to have a smaller number of really committed Christians than a somewhat larger dilute one."

The modern services, it is clear, are designed not for a nation's Church but for an introspective and exclusive sect, and their champions are hastening the day when the Church of England takes on that character.

Yours faithfully, ROGER HOMAN, Wistaria Cottage, Maresfield, East Sussex, September 29.

## The human face of Conservatism

From Lord Renton, QC

Sir, After their big defeat in the general election, it is not surprising that the Labour Party should make strenuous attacks on the Prime Minister, who, more than anyone, caused that defeat.

In doing so they stop at nothing: for example, they vehemently criticise the overall reduction by less than one per cent of the huge National Health Service staffs, which increased by 200,000 between 1971 and 1981, and now exceed 815,000. This is said by Socialists to reveal a lack of concern on her part.

What is surprising, however, is that an experienced Tory like Lord Alport (October 6) should accuse her in sweeping terms, contrary to the evidence. Her deep concern for individual sufferers is well known.

When she was Secretary of State for Education she at once introduced the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, and in the last Parliament, under her guidance and with the support of all parties, two more Education Acts and the Mental Health Acts between them gave new hope for mentally handicapped people. The Government are giving some help to get mentally handicapped children out of unsuitable long-stay hospitals.

More is now being spent in real terms on the welfare state than ever before, but it is vital to ensure that progress achieved is not reversed by inflation, whether caused by overspending or by unjustified rises in incomes.

If the Prime Minister did not make that plain to those who disagree with her, she would indeed be guilty of what Lord Alport calls

"a lack of sympathy for those for whom the welfare state... provides." But thank goodness, she does speak plainly and robustly - and in defence of the welfare state. If some people can't take it, she should not be condemned.

Yours faithfully, RENTON, House of Lords, October 10.

From Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge (Conservative)

Sir, My political colleague and former school contemporary, Lord Alport, has again written to you, Sir, (October 6) in an attack on the Government. Last time (February 21, 1980) it was on policy, and I replied (February 23, 1980); this time it is on the Prime Minister's style of leadership as well as on policies. I again feel impelled to reply.

There is no "narrow conformity which she demands". I was one of her earliest supporters and I have always spoken out on issues with absolute freedom and frankness without feeling any constraint. There was much more control in Mr Heath's period as leader of the party and prime minister.

Far from there being "increasing disenchantment with her personality" it was her strong personality and qualities of leadership which drew so many working class Labour supporters to the Tory cause in the last election.

Yours faithfully, JOHN STOKES, House of Commons, October 6.

## Moral values in the Parkinson affair

From Mrs Patricia Coady

Sir, It seems (*The Times*, October 11) that if you have committed an "infraction" you may be Secretary of State for Wales and Industry but not Foreign Secretary or Chairman of the Conservative Party.

Is this an indication of a governmental sliding scale of moral values or a reflection of their true attitude to the importance of industry? Or both?

Yours faithfully, PATRICIA COADY, 4 The Mead, Beckenham, Kent, October 11.

From Mr John H. Gladwin  
Sir, I refer to your leader of October 7.

May I answer your question as to why the public expects its leaders to preserve the outward forms of a morality which, you claim, it no longer practises. It is simply because we do expect our leaders to demonstrate by example a fundamental leadership - the high moral standards to which, I pray, the majority of us do, and will continue to, aspire.

Yours faithfully, JOHN H. GLADWIN, Normanhurst, Warwick Road, Bishop's Cleeve, Herefordshire, October 7.

From Dr G. D. Wassermann  
Sir, As a Tory voter I have been deeply impressed by the present generous public attitude towards one of the greatest British statesmen ever, David Lloyd George. His long-lasting affair with his mistress, during his marriage, did not seriously belittle the status of this liberal political giant.

Only recently the BBC serialised his life on TV, including his private affair, and repeated the series, presumably because of public acclaim for true greatness. So why

should, in this day and age, this nation be deprived of the governmental service of a man as outstandingly able as Mr Cecil Parkinson, who did no worse than Lloyd George? Are there double standards?

Yours faithfully, GERHARD D. WASSERMANN, 21 Oakhurst Drive, Newcastle upon Tyne, October 11.

From Mrs C. V. Longrigg  
Sir, Is it now considered much worse to give up all adulterous connexion than to abandon a wife and family?

Is it no longer possible to say to an adulterer who has seen the error of his/her ways, "Neither do I condemn thee, without incurring the accusation of condoning - even encouraging - adultery?"

Am I alone in finding the "morality" of the 1980s confusing? Yours faithfully, C. V. LONGRIGG, 23 Norham Road, Oxford, October 11.

From Sir John Colville  
Sir, Few of our island kith and kin are totally immune to sin. Yet, when some man the public know

is caught *flagrante delicto*, With feigned regret and hidden spite The sepulchres are painted white. Sometimes the plea's security; Sometimes it's national purity. Unleashing bloodhounds:

For those who've not themselves been caught.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN COLVILLE, The Close, Broughton, Stockbridge, Hampshire, October 10.

Messrs Vinson and Chappell are concerned to increase the general wealth of the pensioner. Their proposals are at best not going to change much and at worst are more likely to lead to unnecessary and unjustified spending along the way.

Yours faithfully, F. W. BOWDEN, 55 Somerset Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, September 29.

## Ships in the water

From Mr J. A. H. Paffett

Sir, Your correspondent, David Laurent Giles (October 1), cites the success of the Australian challenger for the America's Cup to show that the design of hulls is as much a matter of art as of science; and from this he goes on to deride the work of William Froude, the pioneer of scientific ship hydrodynamics.

Naval architecture, in common with other branches of engineering, is indeed an art, but a useful art, which depends heavily upon the discoveries of science for its success. An important factor in the challenger's victory was the lift-to-drag ratio of the keel, a quantity scientifically tested in the Dutch ship tank.

are under 500 tons, most having been previously registered at UK or Scandinavian ports.

Gibraltar is not a Solas convention country. Instead, five major international classification societies have been authorised regularly to inspect vessels and issue certificates of survey to those that comply with the requirements of the UK Merchant Shipping Act and the Gibraltar Merchant Shipping Ordinance and which meet convention standards.

These societies are of the highest repute and all are internationally recognised for certification purposes by the UK Department of Transport.

The Gibraltar Government does not, and indeed cannot, offer a flag of convenience. Moreover, it is actively concerned to maintain adequate safety standards and conditions of employment in its shipping fleet.

## Hurtful language of service

From Ms Jean Mayland

Sir, You are quite mistaken in your third leader of October 8. We cannot, we must not, erect a kind of cordon around "religious language". "Religious language" is special. It speaks of the things of very deepest meaning and because of that it must be the best we can achieve.

For many women the language of worship is increasingly hurtful and offensive in its use of "man" to describe us all. The purpose has not been to assert the superiority of the male sex, but that has been one of the harmful results, as recent studies of language and its effects have established. For many women and men the overtly masculine images used for God are inadequate and also give a distorted "image" of God's being.

The book published by "One" is more successful in suggesting ways of referring to human beings than it is in suggesting new images for God. This is generally true of all work in this area. Yet this does not mean that we should give up. On the contrary, we must work harder. We need to recover "feminine" images and metaphors from the Scriptures and tradition and also search for new ones to put alongside the old and enrich the vision.

Some of the worship material used by the World Council of Churches in its recent assembly in Vancouver was very exciting in this respect.

I served on the commission which produced the *Alternative Service Book* and I acknowledge our failures in this area. No one took me seriously when I raised the matter of "sexist" language. Only a few years later the situation is very different. Now the subject is taken increasingly seriously by women and men of all denominations. Not even a *Times* leader can hold back the tide. I remain yours faithfully, JEAN M. MAYLAND, 3 Minister Court, York, October 9.

From Ms Pauline Fielding and Mr Peter West

Sir, In our view your leader writer (October 8) misses the central point of the booklet, *Bad Language in Church*. The issue is not that the use of masculine pronouns for God is insulting to women, but that the exclusive use of masculine language to address God over-emphasises maleness to the detriment of God's femininity, and can therefore downgrade women.

We believe that this lop-sidedness is not present in the Scriptures, where we find God spoken of as one "who brought you to birth", who "carried you on eagle's wings", who "cries like a woman in labour", who longs to "gather your children like a hen gathers her brood", and whose spirit is described (in the Old Testament at least) by a feminine word.

Yours sincerely, PAULINE FIELDING, Chairperson, PETER WEST, Vice-chairperson, One for Christian Renewal, 19 Stevenson Road, Shepherds Bush, W12, October 9.

From Mrs C. I. C. Bosanquet  
Sir, Your leader on "Our Father..." (October 8) is over-paternal. If there is real need for inclusive words, especially pronouns, in religious language, surely posterity would welcome indications that our generation was seeking them, however clumsy the initial attempts.

I believe there is a true need for inclusive words, and you tacitly come near to admitting this. To erect a "special kind of cordon" around past and present religious writings would deny our living language the possibility of growth. This would eventually be resented by posterity.

Yours sincerely, BARBARA S. BOSANQUET, White House, Rock Moor, Alnwick, Northumberland, October 10.

The tank staff will, I am sure, be the first to acknowledge their indebtedness to William Froude - who, incidentally, was backed by the admiralty of the day in setting up the first ever ship model testing tank.

It is nonsense to say that the forces which govern the flow of water past a hull are "almost as much of a mystery as they have ever been", and a designer who adopts this attitude to the guidance of scientific ship hydrodynamics can expect to join the rule-of-thumb boatwrights of yesteryear.

Yours faithfully, J. A. H. PAFFETT, 1 Chestnut Avenue, Chichester, West Sussex, October 1.

In the circumstances I find the imputations contained within the article and those attributed to a spokesman of the National Union of Seamen unwarranted and damaging.

Yours faithfully, A. J. CANEPA, Minister for Economic Development and Trade, Gibraltar, September 29.

## A dressing down

From Mr Martin Lynch

Sir, The status of the two gentlemen in the fashion advertisement (Mr Philip Lee, October 8) is rendered even more doubtful by the fact that one of them is wearing a white tie with a dinner jacket.

Yours truly, MARTIN LYNCH, 29 Boileau Road, W5, October 8.

## Hospital cuts

From Dr H. E. G. Rees

Sir, Mr Nigel Harris (October 7) asks why general practitioner services should not bear cuts like the hospital service. The answer is simple.

General practitioners have an open-ended commitment to their patients; they cannot use a waiting list to limit their work as hospitals do. Cash limits on drugs would mean doctors telling people to come

and have their blood pressure treated in two years time, telling parents to bring their children's tonsillitis back on the first of next month.

Cash limits on GP services can only come with limited responsibility; the Government cannot demand unlimited liability on limited funds.

If the responsibility of GPs is limited in this way that really will be the destruction of the National







## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 692.1 down 6.1  
 FT 100: 81.40 down 0.26  
 FT All Share: 81.40 down 0.26  
 Bargains: 20,024  
 Datascan USM Leaders  
 Index: 98.39 down 1.45  
 New York Dow Jones  
 Average: 1,268 up 2.86  
 Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones  
 Index: 9,563.25 up 70.16  
 Hong Kong Hang Seng  
 Index: 736.68 up 1.32  
 Amsterdam: 128.88 down 0.07  
 Sydney: AO Index: 695.3 down 9.4  
 Frankfurt Commerzbank  
 Index: 963.70 down 8.60  
 Brussels General Index: 128.36  
 Paris CAC Index: 144.7 up 0.3  
 Zurich: SKA General Index: 289.6 up 0.3

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
 Sterling £1.5040 down 1/4 cent  
 DM 3.9350 up 0.0350  
 FF 12.01 up 0.0950  
 Yen 352.50 up 2.50  
 Dollar 126.5 up 0.6  
 DM 2.5105

## NEW YORK LATEST

Dollar DM 2.6085  
 ECUP 57.5342  
 SDR 70.4694

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
 Bank base rate 9  
 Finance houses base rate 10  
 Discount market loans week fixed 9  
 3 month interbank 9 1/2 - 9 3/4  
 Euro-currency rates:  
 3 month dollar 9 1/2 - 9 3/4  
 3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5 3/4  
 3 month FF 14 1/2 - 14 3/4  
 US rates:  
 Bank prime rate 11.00  
 Fed funds 8 1/2  
 Treasury long bond 10 3/4 - 10 1/2  
 ECER Fixed Rate Sterling  
 Finance Scheme IV  
 Average reference rate for  
 interest period September 7 to  
 October 4, 1983 inclusive:  
 8.719 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce)  
 \$395.75 pm \$394.75  
 close \$394.50 - 395.25  
 (\$262.65 - 263.15)  
 New York latest: \$402.45  
 Kruggerand (per coin):  
 \$405.75 - 406.25 (\$270 - 271)  
 Sovereigns (new):  
 \$93 - 94 (\$62 - 62.75)  
 "Excludes VAT"

## TODAY

Interests: BSG International,  
 Olive Discount Holdings, Costa  
 Patons, Empire Stores (Brad-  
 ford), Farner Electronics, Frank  
 G. Gates, James (Maurice)  
 Industries, John Mowlem & Co,  
 New Central Whitewaterland,  
 Newmarket (1983) (third quar-  
 ter), Office and Electronic  
 Machines, Shires Investment,  
 Swedish Match AB (eight  
 months), Time Products,  
 Finales Druck Holdings, High-  
 land Electronics Group, John  
 Saunders Construction, CH  
 Pearce & Sons, Photo-Me  
 International, F. W. Thorpe.

## ANNUAL MEETINGS

Annual Meetings: Dixons  
 Group, Institute of Directors,  
 118 Pall Mall, SW1 (noon).  
 Stoddard Holdings, Glenpar-  
 k Works, Elderslie, Renfrew-  
 shire (noon). Clark (Matthew),  
 Central Conference Centre, 90  
 Central Street EC1 (noon). Mid  
 Wynd International Investment  
 Trust: 16 Overgate, Dundee  
 (11am).

## NOTEBOOK

Pretax profits at Bejam, the frozen  
 food and kitchen appliances group,  
 improved by only 2.5 per cent to  
 £12m during the year to July 2,  
 largely because food prices fell.  
 But sales of freezers and refriger-  
 ators rose strongly. The final  
 dividend is increased from 1.50p  
 net to 1.75p net, making 3.25p net  
 for the year compared with 2.75p.  
 Ashton Mining, in which the  
 Malaysia Mining Corporation is the  
 major shareholder, is raising  
 A\$70m (\$43m) by a rights issue and  
 private placement. The cash will go  
 towards Ashton's share of the cost  
 of the Argyle diamond venture in  
 Western Australia. The rights issue  
 terms are 4 shares for every 10  
 held at A\$1 a share, half paid.  
 Page 16

## Pound slips half a cent but gains against European currencies

## Dollar rises on fears of oil supply crisis in the Middle East

The dollar made sharp gains yesterday and starting also rose against European currencies as fears of renewed unrest in the Middle East continued to overshadow stock markets and foreign exchanges.

Iran's threat to cut off oil supplies passing through the Straits of Hormuz and fears that the Iran/Iraq war would intensify were again decisive factors in the strength of the dollar after several weeks of weakness.

The dollar rose from DM 2.5865 to DM 2.6150 during the day, and also gained against all other currencies, including sterling, which finished down half a cent at \$1.5040.

The pound's overall value remained unchanged but its marked gains against leading European currencies and the yen. The pound gained 3 pence against the Deutsche mark, finished above 12 French francs.

Dr Mansour Otaibi, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, who is also president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, added a new twist to the heightened tension in the oil market by claiming that the West was trying to "put an end" to Opec.

Despite market fears about the prospect of a new oil supply crisis, oil traders and govern-  
 ments continue to play down the likely impact on oil prices and supplies even if the Iranians were to carry out their threat to block the Straits of Hormuz.

Prices of cargoes of crude oil on the spot market remained almost unchanged yesterday, with both Arab light and North Sea Forties crude, still being

quoted at a discount to the official term contract price. Companies and government officials point out that the amount of oil exported from the Gulf has fallen sharply in recent years. It now accounts for only 20 per cent of free world supplies, compared with approximately 33 per cent three years ago.

Thomson has also agreed to carry Clyde's share of development costs on its remaining 10 per cent stake in Balmoral. The practical effect is that Thomson will now pay for 16 per cent of the field's estimated development cost of \$700m.

The field, one of the smallest to be developed in the North Sea, is operated by Sun Oil, the American oil company, and is expected to receive government development approval soon, leading to oil production in 1987.

Another reshuffle of ownership in the North Sea was foreshadowed yesterday with the International Thomson Organisation announcing the purchase of a slice of the Balmoral field and other North Sea prospects owned by Clyde Petroleum and the Bowater group.

The complex deal comes soon after BP's controversial plan to auction part of the Forties field, and provides further evidence of the tax-motivated restructuring of the North Sea industry that

analysts have been expecting. Yesterday's deal involves the purchase by Thomson North Sea of an 8 per cent interest in North Sea block 16/21 - which contains the 70 million barrel Balmoral field - from Clyde Petroleum, with part of Clyde's interest in six other North Sea blocks.

Clyde will receive \$7.5m from the sale of which \$4.5m will go to Bowater, which is also selling its interest in the same blocks to Thomson using Clyde as an intermediary.

Thomson buys \$7.5m Clyde oil stake

## Guinness Peat in £21m trust deal

Guinness Peat, the banking and financial group which has been struggling back to health, is strengthening its highly-leveraged balance sheet by buying an investment trust, Moorside Trust.

GP has agreed a share offer valuing Moorside at £21.6m or 11p a share - 10 per cent above net asset value. This is backed by a cash offer of £19.6m, the bulk of which involves Morgan Grenfell underwriting GP shares.

The deal is in effect a disguised rights issue and will transform GP's balance sheet, increasing the group's net worth by at least £16m to £59m and halving borrowings from about £32m to £16m.

Mr Alastair Morton, chairman, said it was the final step in restoring the group and Guinness Peat, could now concentrate on consolidating and developing existing businesses.

"The purpose of this deal is to give ourselves flexibility, not to rush out and buy things," he added.

Two years ago, Guinness Peat suffered huge losses in commodities, followed by a collapse in its insurance, row between its founder, Lord Kinnaird, and the former chairman, Mr Edmund Dell. Its problems were further compounded by a £15m bad debt to

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## City Editor's Comment

## Model that failed to fit the mould

The Treasury does not appear to great advantage in the autopsy, published today by the National Economic Development Council, of the great "model-rigging" row which erupted between the trade unions and Sir Geoffrey Howe, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a council meeting in April last year.

The Treasury had asked the Treasury to use its model of the economy to look at what would happen if the Government increased spending on investment, as they and the employers had been urging.

Naturally, they expected the model to find in their favour, previous experience had suggested that it would. Instead the Chancellor presented them with figures purporting to show that higher government spending would have only the briefest impact in stimulating the economy. Within five years output and employment would actually be lower than otherwise. Inflation would be much worse.

This was obviously a happy result for the Chancellor, since it vindicated the Government's economic strategy. But it provoked howls of outrage from the unions who alleged that the model had been fixed.

The Nedd study puts a rather more sophisticated gloss on the matter. What happened, Nedd says, is that the Treasury had just amended its model. The new version incorporated much stronger "crowding out" effects than before.

Fiscal expansion led, through higher wages, to more rapid inflation, dampening consumer spending and worsening competitiveness. And the extra government borrowing pushed up interest rates, "crowding out" borrowing for private investment and driving the exchange rate higher, so that industry was priced out of international markets.

"Crowding out" was exacerbated because the Treasury insisted on peg-

ging money supply growth - which would be a strange thing for a government set on fiscal expansion to do.

But the most recent version of the Treasury model has apparently toned down these effects. "It now seems unlikely that crowding out and inflation would in fact be as severe as presented to council in April 1982", Nedd says.

On the contrary, output (though not employment) is still higher after five years than it would otherwise have been. Inflation is also higher but, not by much.

Nedd also takes the opportunity to do some simulations of its own on the newest version of the Treasury model which bear an interesting similarity to projections recently done for The Times.

After testing the effects both of a government boost to demand and an increase in world trade, its paper concludes: "There is little doubt that expansion of demand, whether unilaterally or in conjunction with other countries, can result in output higher than otherwise for 3 to 4 years."

But inflation rises and the output gains fade away. Crowding out effects, while weaker than the Treasury said last year, still operate.

Nedd has also looked at some supply side improvements, notably lower pay deals, which it says would boost growth, raise employment and cut inflation throughout the following five years.

A marginal improvement in export performance coupled with lower earnings could reduce unemployment by well over 200,000 within three years, it says.

Large scale expansion of demand cannot bring unemployment down permanently without some means of controlling inflation.

"But a better supply side performance means very high unemployment is nonetheless not inevitable", Nedd concludes. There is some comfort there for both unions and the Chancellor.

## Speculation of Mirror newspaper hive-off

By Derek Pain  
 City Correspondent

Reed International, the newspaper group, is planning to copy Trafalgar House and merge its newspaper interests.

There was strong speculation in the City yesterday that Reed, which is known to be keen to unload the Mirror newspaper group, was preparing to announce next week that it had decided to sell off shares in its newspaper interests or go for a straightforward merger with existing shareholders getting free shares in the newspaper enterprise.

Sir Alex Jarratt, Reed's chairman, is overseas and was unavailable for comment yesterday. His chief executive, Mr Leslie Carpenter, is on holiday. In their absence there was nobody available at Reed to comment.

With the Reuter's news agency flotation now likely next spring, any moves to reshape the Mirror group would be certain to attract a rapturous reception in the City.

Some believe that the full advantages of a Reuter's flotation, which could value the news agency and financial information group at about £1,500m, would not be reflected in Reed's share price because of the wide spread of the group's interests.

The speculation which was circulating yesterday was, as befits any unconfirmed story, short on facts. It was, for example, not clear whether only Reed's national newspapers were allegedly set for a demerger.

Trafalgar House demerged Fleet Holdings in March last year. The shares hovered uncertainly at about 22p on their first day and subsequently fell to 15p. Yesterday they were 13p.

Reed shares fell 6p to 314p yesterday.

## Chubb chief resigns after board dispute

By Jeremy Warner



## Thermax in merger with metal firm

By Andrew Cornelius

V. W., the London-based sheet metal fabricator, the shares of which were suspended at 70p on the USM in June, yesterday announced details of a merger with Thermax, an unquoted glass processing group.

The deal, which has to be approved by V. W. shareholders on November 4, effectively amounts to a reverse takeover of V. W. by Thermax.

Last year V. W. reported losses of £59,779, after tax and extraordinary items, against profit of £629,550 in the previous year. The newly-merged company will be chaired by Mr Harry Jackson, an associate director of GEC, and will be renamed V. W. Thermax. The group will have an annual turnover of £8m and will employ 370 people.

Under the terms of the deal, which has been agreed by the two boards, V. W. will acquire Thermax for £5.75m. A total of 4.75 million shares in the new company will then be offered for sale by tender at a minimum price of £1 per share.

The board of Thermax indicated yesterday that the merger was a quick and simple route towards a stock market listing. V. W. shareholders find that their shares which were suspended at 70p in June are now being offered at a minimum of £1 each.

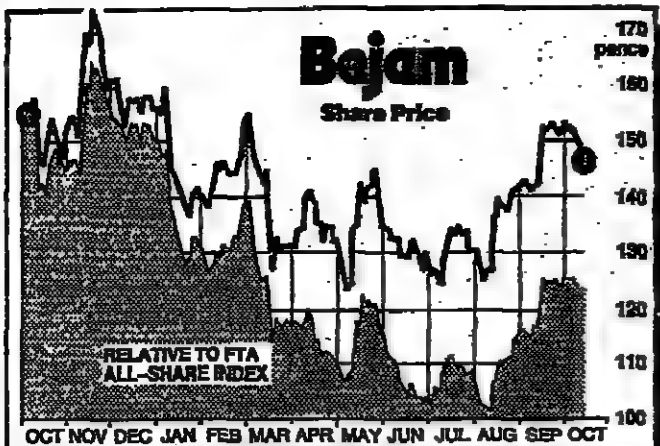
Mr Jackson, the new chairman of the company, will preside over a board which includes joint representation from the boards of both V. W. and Thermax. He said yesterday that the group is keen to expand its operations to become a more broadly based industrial holding group.

V. W. supplies fabrications to Ford, Foster Wheeler, Marconi and Plessey. Thermax is in the process of reorganizing and increasing capacity in response to anticipated demand for glass products for domestic appliances and car sunroofs. In the six months to June 30, 1983, Thermax made pretax profits of £144,000 on a turnover of £1.8m.

Fitch Lovell has completed the sale of its marine farming offshoot Golden Sea Produce to Norsk Hydro.

Fitch has received a payment on completion of £1.7m cash.

## Lower food prices stunt Bejam's growth



BEJAM Year to 27.83 Pretax profit £12m (£11.7m) Stated earnings 12.64p (12.49p) Turnover £230m (£208m) Net final dividend 1.75p (1.50p) Share price 146 Yield 3.2 Dividend payable 21.11.83

Bejam and the market have grown blithely accustomed to the frozen food company's double-digit profits growth, so a sharp slowdown to only 2.5 per cent was almost bound to cause the share price to slip back. But the 3p fall owes more to history than to the future.

The main reason for Bejam's uncharacteristically sluggish profit growth was an extraordinary one: food prices fell by 0.2 per cent in the second half. Yet barely four months after the year end, the price inflation in food is back to 7 per cent.

Lower or even falling food prices, the competitive pace being set for much of the year by unusually cheap fresh vegetables, do not narrow margins, but they do reduce profit volumes. So turnover was up by 11 per cent, less than half the historic trend, and food sales rose by almost the same amount to £220m.

This figure would have been even lower had it not been for the 14 stores opened during the year. These accounted for 6 per cent of the increase in retail food sales, an element of which was derived from the tendency of bigger stores to make proportionately more money.

By the end of the financial year Bejam had 195 stores, being set to have five more before 1983 is out.

Although food remains the biggest profit source - and should be the driving force

behind improved performance in the current year - appliance sales have become more and more important.

Freezers, microwave ovens and refrigerators contributed £17.7m to turnover, compared with £13.7m in 1981-2. About a third of freezer sales are replacements, and since the average life of a freezer is thought to be 10 years, this should be a continuing steady source of revenue. Moreover, the percentage of British homes with a freezer is expected to rise to 80 per cent.

Bejam is unique as a supplier of bulk frozen food, and new lines such as frozen sandwiches have been well received. Its 10 per cent of the market, roughly the same as that held by J. Sainsbury, and its bigger stores in strategic locations are taking Bejam increasingly into the retail, single item market.

A price earnings ratio of 18.25 per cent, full tax, is below past levels. With full-year profits of as much as £14.5m in prospect, Bejam should recover quickly from "negative inflation" in food.

### Ashton Mining

London investors whose blood pressure has just subsided after their outrage at being excluded from the Western Mining share placing cold feel their health to be endangered again by the Ashton Mining capital-raising exercise.

Of the AS70m needed to complete the funding of the giant Argyle diamond development, AS14m has been raised by a private placement among Australian institutions who have subscribed to 10.8m shares at AS 1.30 each, cum rights. The closing Sydney price was AS1.70.

Of course, shareholders outside Australia will benefit from the other part of the exercise. A rights issue of four shares for every 10 held at AS1 half paid will bring in the remaining AS56m.

It is remotely possible that some Australian institutions will not exercise their full rights, but it does appear that London investors must be resigned to

the idea that nationalization excludes them from painlessly profitable placings.

In agreeing to the placement and rights issue, the Australian authorities had two objectives in mind. The first was to remove the final obstacles to developing Argyle, which in three years could be producing 25m carats annually or half present world output. Ashton has 38.2 per cent of the Argyle Joint Venture, an unincorporated partnership in which CRA holds 56.8 per cent. Ashton had to find AS20m as its share of the recent agreement with the Western Australian Government. Without that, the recent exercise need have raised only AS50m, that being the equity element in AS260m which is Ashton's portion of the total project cost.

The second aim was to reduce the holding in Ashton of Malaysia Mining Corporation and Tanaka Consolidated. After the issue and placement, their stakes will fall from 50.1 per cent and 9.5 per cent to 46.3 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively.

These holdings will be whittled away further over the next few years. Nevertheless, Argyle and Ashton are crucial to both these companies, not least as MMC diversifies away from tin.

But the Government has clearly allowed free market forces to operate among office cleaning bids for landowners.

This week, Pritchard Services was allowed to win control of Spring Grove and Brengreen to pursue Sunlight Holdings without Government interference. That clearance, Brengreen raised its takeover bid to from £31m to £36m yesterday.

Brengreen's offer will lapse if it fails to secure control within a fortnight. The nub is the future performance - of Brengreen's share price: it is currently 96p, but according to Sunlight, its value remains suspect.

At that price it values Sunlight shares at 300p, against 180p before the bid. It is a level at which Brengreen claims institutional shareholders might become restless. But Sunlight has yet to issue its half time profits, normally announced three weeks ago, and these might well include a forecast for the year.

### Laundries

Never has there been more interest in getting things clean - dairies, hospitals, Middle East clinics, and major hotel chains.

Collectively, the new Government-created markets for private cleaning firms to move in where civil servants

formerly reigned supreme is worth £3.4 billion.

In part, it explains why laundry and office cleaning companies have been busy scrapping with one another for more than a year.

Sunlight Services first indicated the belief that big private contracts might be won more easily by large companies with a takeover bid for Johnson Group. A rival offer by Initial was included in the subsequent Monopolies Commission report which blocked both bids.

The report made clear that the Government would not allow any mergers between the top six laundry companies (the report calls them textile maintenance companies).

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### CPU Computers

CPU Computers Year to 30.8.83 Pretax profit £1,428,000 (£1,200,000) Stated earnings 4.4p (3.8p) Turnover £18.1m (£18.8m) Single Net Dividend 0.35p Share price 113p Dividend payable 2.11.83

The problem with CPU Computers is its name. It has locked into the very view the City has of computer companies while it is, in fact, a minnow equivalent of Electrocomponents, whose growth formula CPU admires enough to copy.

It launches today its first small business computer the Octopus, backed by a TV campaign. Mr Tom Fitzpatrick and Mr David Jones, frankly admit that if sales are a disaster it will not affect profits.

That is because the bulk of profits derive from component and peripheral equipment sales (VDU units, discs, tapes, for example).

The shares, at 113p, deserve a much higher rating because the 10-year-old company is conservatively managed.

growth from a black bank account and current sales and profits are running 50 per cent over budget, indicating well over £2m for the current year. The West German subsidiary, bought for a single Deutsche Mark 18 months ago, is showing significant progress. Margins are low but, like Electrocomponents, the group does better selling from its large stock to those buyers whose suppliers have become over-extended.

## Boardman seeks new loans

By Graham Seargeant

Financial Editor

The future of K. O. Boardman, the Lancashire wholesale textile importer, depends on negotiations taking place with its seven different bankers to replace unsecured overdrafts with new secured loans, the company said in its annual report yesterday.

Boardman lost £190,000, in the year to March, on sales of £15m after re-organization costs and disclosed bank loans of £2.6m, down slightly on the year before.

The group regularly made a profit of about £1m until 1978. Mr G. S. Ruita and the Wrengate group, which then took charge, bowed out at the end of last month, selling its controlling 26 per cent stake.

Mr Alex Humphreys, who built up the C & C Supermarkets chain, and chairs Stoke City football club, has now bought a stake and joined the board.

Boardman's shares have almost doubled from 7.5p since the change of control on hopes of a change of direction, but slipped back slightly to 13.5p yesterday.

Boardman has suffered from a long-running dispute with Customs & Excise, which seized clothing stocks valued at £335,000 alleging that they had been imported under incorrect import quota categories.

About £205,000 of stock was later returned but missed the autumn/winter season.

### COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Sumdene Investment Year to 28.5.83 Pretax profit £98,000 (£52,000) Stated earnings 4.05p (0.59p) Turnover £8.5m (£8.7m) Net dividend none (same)

Ash and Lucy Half-year to 1.7.83 Pretax profit £1.5m (£1.4m) Turnover £13.8m (£14.1m) Net interim dividend 8p (same)

T. C. Harrison Half-year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £1.5m (£1.5m) Turnover £47.2m (£41.3m) Net interim dividend 0.82p (0.92p)

Steel Brothers Holdings Half-year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £5.8m (£4.5m) Stated earnings 25.45p (26.51p) Turnover £52.8m (£50.1m) Net interim dividend 4p (3.6p)

Cass Group Half-year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £467,000 (£433,000) Stated earnings 4.1p (3.8p) Turnover £3.8m (£2.6m) Net interim dividend 1.25p (nil)

First Castle Electronics Half-year to 31.7.83 Pretax profit £828,000 (£562,000) Stated earnings 4.47p (3.53p) Turnover £5.5m (£2.6m) Net interim dividend 0.77p (0.7)

Scottish Metropolitan Property Year to 15.8.83 Pretax profit £8.5m (£5.8m) Stated earnings 4.51p (3.87p) Net dividend 3.5p (same)

R. Cartwright (Holdings) Half-year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £581,000 (£227,000) Stated earnings 6.19p (2.7) Turnover £8.7m (£5.2m) Net interim dividend 1.5p (1.25p)

Armour Trust Year to 30.4.83 Pretax profit £295,000 (£232,000) Stated earnings 1.5p (1.4) Turnover £3.4m (£3.5m) Net dividend 0.165p (0.15p)

### COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Oct
Coffee, Robusta, 50 lb per cwt	780-80	780-80	780-80	780-80	780-80
Coffee, Arabica, 50 lb per cwt	800-82	800-82	800-82	800-82	800-82
Gas-oil in US \$ per barrel	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
SUGAR					
Raw, 111/64	178.25-79.00	178.25-79.00	178.25-79.00	178.25-79.00	178.25-79.00
White, 111/64	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00
Wheat, 111/64	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00
Barley, 111/64	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00
Maize, 111/64	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00
Wheat, 111/64	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00
Barley, 111/64	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00
Maize, 111/64	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00	190.00-89.00

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Oct
Gold, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Silver, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Copper, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Aluminium, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Zinc, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Nickel, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Lead, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Iron, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Steel, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Wool, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Wheat, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Barley, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Maize, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Oct
Gold, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Silver, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Copper, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Aluminium, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Zinc, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Nickel, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Lead, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Iron, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Steel, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Wool, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Wheat, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Barley, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Maize, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Oct
Gold, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Silver, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Copper, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Aluminium, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Zinc, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Nickel, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Lead, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Iron, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Steel, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Wool, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Wheat, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Barley, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30
Maize, 1000 gms	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30	1440-30

## OFT chief questions grocery discounts

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

An appeal for evidence on the way manufacturers' discounts to big multiple grocery chains may be getting out of hand, was made yesterday by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Sir Gordon, who was chairing a Leicester University conference on discounts to retailers, questioned how far food manufacturers were falling behind on research and development of products because the big multiples were squeezing them on discounts.

He was also concerned about allegations that some manufacturers were selling at below cost to some of their largest customers then recouping their losses from smaller retail groups.

The Monopolies and Mergers

Commission in its report of the proposed Linford Holdings-Fitch Lovell merger acknowledged, Sir Gordon said, that there was no belief that concentration in the retail grocery trade had reached the point that the buying power of big multiples was in itself against the public interest.

The proposition that discriminatory discounts in favour of big multiples was against the public interest was not yet self-evident, Sir Gordon said.

The elderly and immobile could not benefit like other consumers from lower prices found typically at edge-of-town supermarkets, Sir Gordon said.

If Sir Gordon collects more evidence on discounts it could lead to a re-referral of the issue to the Commission.

## Builders sold to Warrington

Warrington and Sons has bought J. Wilson (Hewwood), building contractors based in Middleton, Greater Manchester, for £292,500 in cash. The net assets of Wilson on May 31 were £306,000, which included cash and investments of £194,000.

Since then a total of £60,000 has been paid to the proprietors, Mr and Mrs Wilson, by way of pension, bonus and severance pay.



This advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

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(A contractual investment fund established under the laws of the Republic of China)

Placing of 4,100,000 Units at an issue price of U.S. \$10.275 per Unit

The following have agreed to subscribe for the Units:

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Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	Wardley Investment Services Limited
Citicorp International Limited	Gartmore Investment Management Limited
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
United Merchant Bank Limited	

The Units will be represented by Beneficial Certificates, in the denomination of 1,000 Units each, or integral multiples thereof, and, as the case may be, International Depository Receipts ("IDRs") (together "the Securities"). Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Securities to be admitted to the Official List.

Income will be distributed annually in arrears in or about March, the first payment being made in or about March, 1985.

Full particulars of











# The haunting that will pursue Bruno along the Lawless road to fame

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Terry Lawless said a week ago that if his boxer, Frank Bruno, performed to his satisfaction against the heavily muscled former convict, Floyd Mayweather, he might overlook a bout with Joe Bugner and go for another American with television appeal in the United States.

Bruno not only stopped Cummings in the seventh round at the Albert Hall on Tuesday, he also went one better than one of the top-ranked heavyweights, Tim Witherpoon, who beat Cummings on points. So on the face of it Bruno's next opponent should be slightly higher in class and status.

But Lawless is unlikely to fall for that sort of logic, specially after the clown that had Bruno out cold on his feet at the end of the first round.

It was not even a classic punch, which would have really been the end for the British boxer, even with the bell coming as it did to his rescue. The right came from somewhere behind the Albert Memorial and Bruno should have seen it coming from across the park. Bruno's nervous system switched off, leaving us with the chilling spectacle of that formidable figure momentarily paralysed in a standing position. It will haunt Lawless for a long time.

While it would be unfair to play down the incredible courage it needed to go out after that blow and take charge. It would be equally damaging to Bruno to lose sight of his limitations exposed by that incident. It can be argued that recovering from blows like that is what the game is about but, when viewed against the lack of fitness of Cummings, Bruno can count himself lucky that the 33-year-old American was fighting for breath after his first-round exertions.

I would not have put money on Cummings lasting the course of a father's race on school sports day. Also, the American's bull-ring charges made him an ideal target for spearing as he ran out of puff.

It took Bruno a good two rounds to recover from that setback and at that time his shortcoming became obvious. He had no defence, he was unable to ride punches, he was

confused and generally too rigid like a tank commander trying to fight a soldier about to the open hatch and throw down a grenade.

Bruno's coach, Leroy Caldwell, who was specially brought here to advise him on dealing with the big American, said before he went back to the United States that Bruno must learn to relax. That unfortunately, is not Bruno. He is solid and slow moving. You might as well take him to a football field and ask him to turn on a tanner like Jimmy Greaves. It is not Bruno.

It will be interesting to see what Lawless's next move will be. Since there are no more heavyweights in this country there seems no one else to turn to except Big Joe and the Europeans. Bruno can hardly go solid as well take him to a football field and ask him to turn on a tanner like Jimmy Greaves. It is not Bruno.

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Bruno: limitations

British Boxing Board of Control can sort out the wrangle between Bugner and his manager, Frank Warren.

The crowd at the Albert Hall, who lifted Bruno throughout, were the best I have seen since the days of the Finnegan. They cheered and booed at the right moments. They certainly gave the young man who refereed the Cable-Terrance bout the bird; though they had no complaints about Mike Jacobs stopping the Bruno contest prematurely.

When Cummings went down the second time Jacobs should have carried on counting from six or told Cummings to get up and get on with it or ruled that the American was no longer able to defend himself. Instead Jacobs called the whole thing off "to save Cummings further punishment." Still, in Britain the referee is the boss.

The crowd tonight at Frank Warren's show at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel will be taking a lot on trust, through no fault of the promoter. His first choice for Jimmy Price, the middleweight, was Eddie Gazo, but the Nicaraguan got himself knocked out by John Mugabi in Atlantic City. His replacement is Sammy Floyd, from Detroit, who has won seven of his 27 bouts. Floyd clearly does not like to be hit too hard. He has been stopped by Fulgencio Obelmejias and Mugabi. But beware late replacements, as John Conteh will tell you.

John L. Gardner's opponent, Steve Gee, also has cried off. He takes on an American, Lou Benson. The white American has had 14 wins in his 41 contests. He has met some hard men like Broad, Braxton and Chapman and is generally regarded as an awkward customer against whom it is difficult to look good. I hope Gardner's father will not be too disappointed if John L. has a tough time. When he heard that his son was going to meet Benson he said "That softe on the television? I can beat him".

**Madera defends title**  
Tokyo, (AFP) — Lupe Madera, Mexico's Boxing Association (WBA) junior flyweight champion, arrived here yesterday for a title bout with Kazuo Tokashiki of Japan in Sapporo, on October 23.

## Anglers under an acid cloud

By Conrad Voss Bark

Fishermen are used to the pollution of their lakes and rivers by farms and industrial waste seeping into the water from the land but have not grasped the idea that there is a new enemy above them. An acid sky.

The acid, contained in smoke from oil and coal-burning power stations and factories, previously localised, is now lifted by high chimneys into the upper air drifts, is carried hundreds of miles and falls in rain and sleet on previously unspoiled country.

The chairman of the EEC's advisory committee on fish farming, Graham Gordon, who rears trout at a fish farm in Galloway in Scotland, told a conference at Two Lakes in Hampshire last weekend that he's already lost 20,000 fish because of acid waters.

"It's killing the wild fish on my farm — one of the first to show signs of it in Britain. We're seeing the first signs here that they saw in Norway 20 years ago. Unless it stopped it'll eat everything, trees, birds, vegetation, the very balance of nature as we know it."

A former conservator of the Forestry Commission in southern Scotland, E. J. M. Davis, said there were some lovely little hill lochs in Galloway that had been affected. There was not a fish in Loch Dochow and Loch Grannach, which had a long history of successful fishing, had become sterile. "The rain had come down like vinegar on Loch Doch and killed all the young fish. Great efforts had been made to revive Loch Doch and it was now a put-and-take fishery."

Dr Russell, of the Norwegian Directorate of Wildlife, told the conference that many of the salmon rivers in southern and south-western Norway no longer held fish. Dr Bengtsson, of the Swedish National Board of Fisheries, said that 20,000 of the country's 90,000 lakes were now affected by increased acidity and that 20,000 some 5,000 were badly affected; some completely empty of fish, some with just a few surviving. The acid rain came from Sweden from all over Europe but England was the worst offender. Dr Dodge, of the Canadian Ministry of National Resources, gave a full account of their problems from the United States smoke drifts.

After a day of gloomy prophecies, the anglers went unhelpfully to tea, having been told by the scientists that putting lime into their rivers would only partially help. The British were lagging behind Europe in cleaning air smoke emissions, and that the best long-term solution was for all industrial countries to go over to nuclear power. That — as a warning said — might also raise problems.

## End of an era offers new hope

From Mitchell Pitts  
Pahk Beach

The twenty-fifth Ryder Cup match, which starts on the PGA National Course here tomorrow, could be regarded as being the end of an era. Missing from the United States team are superstars such as Palmer, Nicklaus, Trevino, Miller, Weiskopf and Lee. All are legends by name and deed of the sixties and seventies.

For once the Europeans can swing into action without being in awe of their opponents. As Jack Nicklaus, on this occasion the non-playing captain, points out "If the Europeans are even going to win in this country then this must represent their best chance." That is no reason to put the champagne on ice but in the past the frailties of newcomers to the United States team have been exposed. That initial match is a nerve-racking affair, even if you are a player who has won a million dollars on the tour.

This time there are five "virgin soldiers" in the United States team. Tom Watson and Raymond Floyd carry a wealth of experience but Nicklaus cannot protect all his players. Certainly not one of the European team will stand on the tee as did Dave Thomas, a much-respected professional, in 1959 when he met his lifetime idol Sam Snead. He fell four down before setting out and he eventually lost 6 and 5. Since that year the Americans have remained unbeaten.

What is fascinating about the newcomers is that in spite of the influx of youth there is a debutant on either side who has celebrated his fortieth birthday. Brian Waties will be 44 next March, Calvin Peete will be 40 in July of this year.

Both Waties and Peete arrived late to the demanding world of



The gathering storm: Waties shows his fellow Ryder Cup player, Lyle, the way ahead.

professional golf. Yet if Waties, who initially placed success of having a club before coming out on tour at the age of 38, has made a meteoric rise, then Peete's breakthrough is nothing short of astonishing.

As a child he struggled to survive in the industrial ghetto of Detroit. His twice-married father, who raised 19 children, later moved the family to Florida, where Peete picked berries and corn. He went on to bustle his way along the Eastern seaboard selling cheap jewelry, to the migrant farmworkers.

One trip for supplies took him to Rochester, New York, and it was

there, rather than laze around while his buddies took to the golf course that he first struck a ball. He was 23-years-old. After six months he broke 80 and two years later he was playing off scratch.

What makes Peete's arrival all the more amazing is that as a youth he suffered a multiple break of his left arm. Even now he cannot fully extend through the ball but his robot-like swing breeds great accuracy. Tom Watson has labelled him the "machine".

Peete completed his ascension to the highest honour in golf after earning the diploma he required to become a member of the PGA of

America. He had dropped out of school at the eighth grade and so last Autumn he spent three months studying in order to graduate.

Then, however, he stepped into unfamiliar territory. In his own words he got his "first wet" when he was beaten by Greg Norman during the World Match Play Championship last week. Nobody can take away from Peete the determination he has shown to reach this grade. At the same time his presence coincides with a new era and the European captain, Tony Jacklin, will waste no time in letting his players know that they have no need for an inferiority complex.

## King of men's clubs is trumps

By Levine Mair

last year. Mrs King, at 53, can be described as an up-and-coming golfer.

She started the game when 11, but her single figures only 10 years ago. Now playing off four, she uses a set of men's clubs and keeps her game in trim with a monthly round with her professional, Malcolm Summers.

Many of the seniors inadvertently sought refuge from the wind in the Victorian championship, made her score over the five short holes, nothing for three and one four. Again, she gave little away on the greens, never once taking three putts.

Winner of this title in 1981 and runner-up to Prudence Riddiford

were equipped with the latest in metal woods and graphite shafts to help rediscover the length of their younger golfing days, the conditions had them playing a defensive rather than attacking game.

No one, perhaps, was braver than Mrs Edna Carrad from West Middlesex. She cheerfully posted a 105 in which her first par of the day, a three at the 10th, stood out in as much as it was sandwiched between a couple of nines.

**LEADING SCORES:** Mrs M. R. King (Preston), 83; Mrs E. Price-Fisher (Preston), 84; Mrs K. Brown (Preston), 85; Mrs P. Carrad (West Middlesex), 105; Mrs J. Wynn (Preston), 106; Mrs J. Wynn (Preston), 107.



Nicklaus: non playing captain

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## RACING

## Piggott poised to swoop on speedy Salieri

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With £25,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Biscuit Cognac Challenge Stakes is the centrepiece of today's programme at Newmarket. Noleoloch's pattern race 12 months ago and he is in the field again, his reputation considerably enhanced in the meantime by that courageous front-running performance in the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood.

George Duffield, his regular rider, seems bound to adopt similar forcing tactics again just as he did in this event last year when he galloped Motavato into the ground. This time, though, he may fail to hold Lester Piggott and Salieri at bay. In fact, Noleoloch's pattern race 12 months ago and he is in the field again, his reputation considerably enhanced in the meantime by that courageous front-running performance in the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood.

Collegian, my selection for the Graham Ford Nursery, was badly drawn for her last race at Kempton. She deserves another chance, especially as she had won her two previous races at Yarmouth and Ripon, the latter being a dead-heat with that sharp filly Leipzig.

It will take a smart newcomer to beat Falstaff and Sheer Heights in the Chesterton Maiden Stakes. Falstaff finished third behind the Dewhurst Stakes winner, Rainbow Quest in his only race, while Sheer Heights was runner-up to Carrocet at Salisbury. In this instance I prefer Falstaff.

Craig Stewart (2.15) can initiate a double for the Epsom trainer John Smead who can also score with Paris Roto (4.20). Craig Stewart, who runs Falstaff, the Buckenham Stakes, has already won a similar race this season.

## Newmarket

Draw: no advantage

Total: Double 2.45, 3.45, Treble 2.15, 3.15, 4.20

(Television (TV) 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15 races)

1.45 CHESTERTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens; 24.986; 1m) (28 runners)	
105	ATKINS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
106	BRISBANE (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
107	BRISBANE (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
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140	BRISBANE (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2

2.15 BUCKENHAM STAKES (2-y-o selling; £3,262; 6f) (25 runners)	
202	CHAMBERLAIN (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
203	CHAMBERLAIN (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
204	CHAMBERLAIN (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
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225	CHAMBERLAIN (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2

2.45 GRAHAM FORD HANDICAP (2-y-o; £4,331; 6f) (14 runners)	
302	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
303	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
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324	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
325	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2

3.15 BISCUIT COGNAC CHALLENGE STAKES (Group III; £21,320; 7f) (10 runners)	
402	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
403	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
404	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
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424	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
425	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2

3.45 FORDHAM HANDICAP (E150; 7f) (17 runners)	
502	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
503	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
504	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
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521	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
522	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
523	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
524	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
525	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2

4.20 PARK PADDOCKS HANDICAP (3-y-o; £4,045; 1m) (12 runners)	
602	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
603	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
604	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
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618	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
619	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
620	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
621	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
622	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
623	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
624	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
625	IDEAL HOME (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2

## Newmarket selections

By Michael Phillips

1.45 Falstaff, 2.15 Craig Stewart, 2.45 Collegian, 3.15 Salieri, 3.45 Jade Ring, 4.20 Paris Roto, 4.50 Bounce Be.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Falstaff, 2.15 Deoxy Duck, 2.45 Collegian, 3.15 Salieri, 3.45 Jade Ring, 4.20 Incredible Idea, 4.50 Arbitrage.



Gathering up the reins: the grey Important leading the way at Plimpton (photograph by Ian Stewart)

## Lowe's hopes take a tumble

John Lowe's hopes of finishing the season as top northern jockey dashed when he was taken to hospital with a depressed fracture of the cheekbone after falling in Miki Miki Motor in the Maple Selling Nursery at Haydock yesterday.

The York jockey is one ahead of Edward Hyde (52-51), with Mark Bragg, bringing his season's tally to 49, after riding 'Tree Mallow' to victory in the Oak Handicap.

Miki Miki Motor was in the middle of the 16 strong field when he came down. Softer toppled over Lowe's mount, but her jockey, Ray Still, escaped unscathed. "I had nowhere to go, and couldn't avoid falling over Miki Miki Motor. There were too many runners for seven furlongs on this course", Still said.

The Stewards found the field was "lightening" at the time on the turn for home and could not blame any rider or horse. Victory went to Viva Lucia, whose Michael Wood brought home a length and a half ahead of Ekspz Horse.

Tree Mallow, 4-1 favourite for the Oak Handicap, after being backed from twice those odds, struck the front a quarter of a mile out to hold King's College Boy at bay by half a length. The pair were chased home by Karabaka. This was the mare's third success from four runs since her Lincolnshire owner Ian Plockton transferred her to Mick Lambert at Mallow, in mid-summer.

The Leeds trainer Richard Whitaker made it his best season with 11 winners when All Fair upset

## Point-to-point rules changed

The Jockey Club stewards have approved a number of changes in the regulations for next year's Point-to-point season. These include:

● A riders' personal accident scheme which will be mandatory for any person riding in a point-to-point steeplechase.

● Regulation 74 has been modified to extend the 5th weight allowance, introduced at the start of the current National Hunt season for all fillies and mares in National Hunt races other than handicaps, to all mares other than five-year-olds in Point-to-point races.

● Regarding the division of races and declaration of riders, no rider may be declared for more than one horse in any race.

## Haydock Park

Draw advantage: low numbers best

Total: Double 3.0, 4.0, Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30

2.0 SYCAMORE STAKES (2-y-o selling; £1,162; 6f) (20 runners)	
1	621000 SUPRISING ERA (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
2	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
3	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
4	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
5	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
6	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
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8	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
9	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
10	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
11	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
12	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
13	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
14	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
15	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
16	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
17	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
18	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
19	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
20	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2

2.30 HORNBEE HANDICAP (E2,078; 1m) (12 runners)	
1	621000 SUPRISING ERA (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
2	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
3	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
4	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
5	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
6	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
7	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
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13	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
14	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
15	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
16	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
17	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
18	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
19	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
20	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2

3.0 SILVER BURCH STAKES (E2,018; 1m 2f 13yds) (15 runners)	
1	621000 SUPRISING ERA (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
2	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
3	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
4	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
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13	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
14	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
15	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2

3.30 WISSELCOCK HURDLE (DIV 1) (E254; 2m 3f) (16 runners)	
1	621000 SUPRISING ERA (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
2	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
3	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
4	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
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13	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
14	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
15	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2
16	120000 ANANAS (C) (Biscuit Cognac) 5-9-2



# The pits where 20 'bombs' can cause a disaster

Urgent talks are being held to try to work out a safety first formula that will at least give the three top contenders for the title, Alain Prost of France, (Renault), Nelson Piquet of Brazil, (Brabham), and Rene Arnoux, of France, (Ferrari), a clear run through the pit lane.

Larrouse said it was hoped to announce today that they would make their pit stops on the same lap but that no other cars would be allowed to pull off at the same time.

## Jahangir's easy title win

Only in the final game was he able to string together more than two points at a time, coming back from 0-7 to 3-7; but by then his fate was sealed. Afterwards Jahangir, a world champion since he was 17 and

# A cricket life full of wit, mirth and spleen

**Barrington: moving tribute**

ough the choice goes wider when necessary, I was pleased to see that *The Sporting and Dramatic News* is represented. I first became congenial to him when he was in the series of articles for that magazine, before the war, on the sporting achievements of various public schools. One summer day he came to Taunton. I saw him from a distance, on the first XI pitch, selecting the best players, photographing them. He was a tall, thin, friendly, Marvell brother—only a master, the other a school doctor, and both played for Somerset while still at school). Jim was dignified and stately; perhaps it is only imagination that suggests he was even then a shade portly.

Even less than his sporting ambitions as a stylist, in this he does himself less than justice, though it is true I have sometimes wished he would let himself go a bit more in flourishing great occasions. But I suppose his restraint is one of the sources of his authority. Even in conversation he can be more trenchant, and picturesque.

There is a curious thing about the dust-jacket of the book, by John Ward, R.A. It shows Jim, now in hand, at Canterbury, have never

of the *Machinese's* *Quadrant*, Longstaffe and the Sunday Times Darwin (though disguised as "Our Golf Correspondent" for this newspaper, but these were writers read for their style rather than their opinions.

Of course you did not always agree with Jim. They were allegations, often inspired by jealousy, that he was pompous, and irritable. There is an old chestnut about the psychiatrist who went to heaven, and was hastily summoned by St Peter: "Come on, We're very sorry to hear of your death. Seem to think he's Jim Stoddart. (You can put in any name you please, but I have heard it told of Jim).

I admire Jim greatly, and have always found him a wise and generous friend. I remember his giving the first volume of his autobiography, 1000 pages, more than ten years ago, and concluding with the lines by Addison,

"In all thy Humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou'art such a touchy, testy,  
pleasant Fellow;  
Hate, and Mirth, and Spleen about thee.  
There is no living with thee, nor without thee".

Addison got him pretty well right, and there has always been something of Addisonian about Jim

Stoddart

Of course you did not always agree with Jim. There were allegations, often inspired by jealousy, that he was pompous, and overbearing. There is an old chestnut about poor people who went to heaven, and was hastily summoned to St Peter: "Come on, We're very worried about the Almighty. Seems to think he's Jim Swanton" (you can't use in any name you please, but I can't remember who told of Jim). Jim would shrug and have always found him a wise and generous friend. I remember viewing the first volume of his autobiography in these pages, more than ten years ago, and concluding with a sigh that he was right. "In all this Humour, whether grave or mellow, Thou'rt such a touchy, teasing, phobart Fellow; Hast so much Wit, and Mirth, and, in the least, about thee, That there is no living with thee, nor without thee". Addison got him pretty well right, and there has always been some dissonance about Jim Swanton.

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# General Appointments

## HORIZONS

### The Times Guide to career development

## Your own office at the top

The secret of success for the manager who wants to climb to the chief executive's office is the same as in anything else: it is merely a matter of doing all the little things right - every day. But as well as ability and hard work, luck is needed. Certainly, though, the days of nepotism and old-boy networks have largely gone.

During the next three weeks we will look at the different routes pursued by a selection of chief executives. We have broadly categorized these as: climbing the corporate ladder, going to business school, and founding your own company. It is, however, important to note that all chief executives are individuals and that crude facts can blur reality. For instance, most of the present and immediate past generation of chief executives (appointed typically in their fifties) experienced military service, and therefore carried significant life-or-death responsibility while still young. This may not be fully reflected in their CVs but may have added immeasurably to their experience and influenced their style of management.

### Patronage by a senior can be helpful

Long hours are a common factor in the lives of careerists. Most modern top executives continue to work long hours and spend many nights away from home even when they get the chief's office. In a questionnaire answered by 423 top UK executives, the Heidrick and Struggles consultancy found that the typical chief executive works a 52-hour week and travels overseas on business for five weeks a year. The predominant motivating element was found to be "personal satisfaction", which ranked far ahead of "continued high earnings and prosperity".

Though much publicity is given to external appointments, most senior appointments in British companies

### Patricia Tisdall introduces a four-part series on how a modern manager makes it to chief executive

still come from within: the survey found that 75 per cent of chief executives had been promoted internally. Our own researches reveal that the chief executives of nine of the UK's 10 biggest companies have spent most of their working lives in the same organization. Moreover, there is little sign of change in the office since 54 per cent of the survey's respondents expected their successors to be a current subordinate and further 20 per cent expected an appointment to come from within the same group.

The statistics suggest that the ambitious middle manager would do well to pick an organization early in his career and try to catch the eye of the corporate talent-spotters. The most common sector for recruitment of top executives is marketing, followed by finance. A common problem for specialists, particularly in high-technology areas, is that simply keeping on top of their subject is a full-time activity. There is little energy to spare to absorb wider business or social horizons or to develop leadership through persuading others rather than by personal example.

Many middle managers find that patronage or even advice by a respected senior executive is helpful in making the break into general management. Formal business courses have also proved useful, if only in giving familiarity with the vocabulary used by other specialist colleagues. There are some areas such as marketing and more recently computer technology which permeate most aspects of modern business. It is significant that the survey found

that 61 per cent of chief executives claimed experience of marketing while 47 per cent said they were familiar with new technology.

Less established than for part-time or short business courses is the case for the full-time business administration Masters degree. However, the preliminary evidence from the first generation of British MBAs, who are mostly still only in their early forties, is impressive. More than 40 per cent are reckoned to have reached director level or above.

### The pleasures and risks of doing it yourself

There is certainly no doubt that modern managers generally hold higher educational qualifications than their predecessors. The survey found that 60 per cent of chief executives held either a university degree or some technical or professional qualification and that 19 per cent had been to business school.

The most frequent comment made by participants on business school courses is that it improves their self-confidence. The area where most self-confidence is needed is in starting a business, where, at least in the early days, proprietors are likely to have to rely entirely on their own judgment. The smaller the business, the closer is the proprietor to the market place. This means not only developing communicating skills in order to expand but also acquiring a sales rep's resilience in approaching potential customers.

Personal satisfaction may be higher in taking the do-it-yourself route to the chief executive's office - but so are risks. A high proportion of new businesses fail and failure often means not only the loss of a job but also personal assets such as a car and a house. However, at least according to the graphologists, extreme boldness is a hallmark of all potential high-flyers, whichever route they follow.

Philip Schofield

## MARKET PLACE

Employment prospects for the three months to the end of the year are more encouraging than in any fourth quarter of the year since the end of 1979, according to a survey of 1,182 employers by Manpower. Twice as many expect to recruit additional staff as expect job losses. There is particular optimism in retailing, electrical engineering, clothing and textile manufacturing and banking. Recruitment activity in September continued to reflect the upward trend.

The seasonally adjusted number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres, about a third of the total market, in the three months ending September was 201,000. This was up by more than 23 per cent on the same period last year. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in early September rose by over 52 per cent on last year. This indicates that the average time taken by employers to fill vacancies is increasing. The vacancies taking longest to fill

according to the MSC include electrical and electronic engineers and technicians, accountants, sales representatives, managers and vocational and industrial trainers.

Executive Post, PER's weekly jobs newspaper, carried advertisements for 3,000 vacancies in September - more than 57 per cent up on last year. The volume of recruitment advertising carried in the quality national newspapers also rose by 34 per cent.

## RESEARCH INTERVIEWERS

Part time interviewers are required to work on government surveys in selected areas in England and Wales. Interviewers must be available at least 3 days and 3 evenings, Monday to Friday per week.

Age 20-45, extended slightly for those with related experience. Own car necessary in areas outside London, together with a good educational background and reasonable appearance. The work is hourly paid with a car mileage allowance and other expenses paid. Postcard to Mr Lee (T), O.P.C.S., Room 431, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP.

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## Welfare Officer

Applications are invited for the position of Welfare Officer to the Metropolitan Police in London.

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Additionally he or she will be responsible for dealing with widows and pensioners, charitable funds, and other related social activities and for giving advice on retirement opportunities. A working knowledge of the current fiscal and legal procedures in this field is desirable.

Operating with a high degree of autonomy, within an extensive multi-discipline Personnel Department, he or she will also have the opportunity to develop the welfare function to meet the demands of a large modern and rapidly changing police force.

Ideally aged 40-50 (but certainly under 55), the successful candidate will have appropriate experience in personnel management, counselling, and all aspects of social welfare. He or she will need imagination and sensitivity coupled with organizational flair and the ability to cope with the welfare needs of 27,000 officers. The successful candidate will operate at all levels of management.

For this key post, based in central London, a salary within the scale of £13,649 rising to £17,906 per annum, inclusive of London weighting, is offered. There is a generous leave allowance and the post is pensionable.

Applications, in the form of resume, should be made to The Establishment Officer, Room 213 (WC/OT), 105 Regency Street, London SW1P 4AN, or by telephoning 01-230 3122 (24 hour service). Closing date for applications 7 November 1983.

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Applicants should be well qualified and possess sound financial experience. A high degree of application to details and accuracy is essential and experience of supervising staff would be an advantage.  
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Further details and application form from:  
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CNSA  
24/25 (Que's) Lane, London WC2E 9BT  
To whom completed applications should be returned by 25 October 1983.

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Quoting reference 78/SO15

## ...the train age

## ALCOHOL CONCERN

the national agency on alcohol misuse

## Appointment of Director

Salary £16566 to £17772

With government support, Alcohol Concern is being set up to replace a number of existing national voluntary bodies and be the primary national voluntary agency responsible to alcohol misuse.

A Director is required to establish and manage the organization and lead a group of staff increasing public awareness of alcohol misuse problems and expanding services, supporting local organizations and encouraging initiatives in education, training and prevention.

Applications are invited from people with suitable managerial ability and experience. Knowledge and experience in the field of alcohol misuse would be an advantage but is not essential.

Please write for details to Alcohol Concern (NAA), 26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3EJ.

Closing date for completed applications 4 November 1983.

## GENERAL MANAGER

London's most successful sightseeing tour company require General Manager. Experience of managing tourism advertising and public relations is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the company. No one with 8 to 10 mind need apply and the candidates must be over 30. £24,000-30,000. Review after 3 months. Start ASAP. Write with c.v., enclosing recent photo as appearance is essential, to Isabel Macmillan, PSH Holdings Ltd., 19-23 Knightsbridge, London SW1.

## SCOTTISH HEALTH SERVICE

COMMON SERVICES AGENCY  
SCOTTISH NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

## DIRECTOR: PROTEIN FRACTIONATION CENTRE

Salary: £28,000 - £36,000  
Applications are invited for the above post which is a senior management position within the Scottish National Blood Transfusion Service. The successful applicant, who will be expected to take up the appointment on 1 April 1984, will be responsible to the Management Committee of the Common Services Agency for the processing of all plasma received by the Protein Fractionation Centre and its conversion to therapeutic blood products. Previous experience in the manufacture of biologicals in the industrial setting and in plasma fractionation would be an advantage.

Whitley Council Terms and Conditions of Service apply.

Appropriate information and application forms are available from the Appointments Section, Scottish Health Service, Common Services Agency, Trinity Park House, South Trinity Road, Glasgow G3 7LN. Applications should be received by 10 November 1983. Further particulars and any clarification may be obtained by telephoning 031-664 2317 (Ext 259). Please quote reference no. U539/TT.

## CJA

A Career appointment with significant prospects for advancement

## CJRA

CITY

EXPANDING MERCHANT BANK - MEMBER OF LARGE INTERNATIONAL BANKING GROUP.

For this new appointment, which results from expanding volume and activities, we invite applications from candidates, preferably A.I.B., aged 35-40, with not less than three years experience, as manager or deputising, in the operations function of probably a London Merchant Bank or City branch of leading foreign Bank. Recent in-depth experience of securities and loans administration plus export finance and documentary credits is essential, as is an appreciation of computerised information systems. Responsibility is to the Board for administering all work and systems of a busy department which supports Banking and Export Finance Directors and Regional Executives. Initial salary £25,000 + car and extensive benefits commensurate with this important position. Applications in strict confidence under reference OMMB15108/TT will be forwarded unopened to our Client, unless you list companies to which they should not be sent in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager.

Key appointments where growth in terms of career, salary, organisation and turnover are outstanding

## CJRA

LONDON

## MAJOR ACCOUNT SALES - MICROCOMPUTERS

ONE OF THE TOP TEN ELECTRONICS COMPANIES IN THE WORLD

We invite applications from experienced computer sales professionals, aged 25+, who must have at least 3 years' successful sales experience in computers including 18 months in micros either in direct selling or in a marketing capacity with a software or hardware organisation. The selected candidate, who will report to the UK Sales Manager, will be responsible for further developing existing business with selected key accounts in major companies and for seeking out and creating new business with other major organisations. Essential qualities are a desire for sales success, the maturity and confidence to sell at the most senior level, plus a well-planned and disciplined approach to selling. Initial base salary negotiable, however on-target earnings are likely to be in the range £20,000 - £24,000. Considerably higher earnings are possible plus company car, contributory pension, free life assurance and disability schemes, assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference MAS15103/TT will be forwarded unopened to our Client unless you list companies to which they should not be sent in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED,  
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON. EC2M 1NH.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

## ENGINEERS, ANALYSTS & TECHNICIANS

The Communication Organisation of Aramco, the world's largest oil and gas producing company, offer the opportunity to Engineers and Technicians to develop their engineering planning and/or maintenance skills to the full.

Engineers, with relevant BSc/HNC qualification and a minimum of seven years' experience in the planning, engineering and implementation of telecommunication projects are required. The ability to be able to co-ordinate the efforts of project teams with experience in microwave radio and fibreoptic systems would be an advantage.

Cost Engineers, degree qualified, to prepare, review and monitor cost commitments/expenditures/forecasts for heavy industrial, commercial and residential capital expenditure projects. Minimum 5 years' experience of which three should be in petrochemical, power generation or pipeline projects.

Planning and Programs Analyst, degree qualified in Accountancy/Economics or Business Administration for analysis of business related activities, Special Studies and staff direction duties. Five to eight years' experience in accountancy, budget preparation and cost control is required.

**SAUDI ARABIA**  
Engineers to £27,000  
Technicians to £17,500

Technicians with relevant HNC/C&G qualification should have DATA maintenance and installation experience together with maintenance experience of VHF/UHF, HF SSB, air/ground radio, marine radio, remote radio working and offshore Beacon equipment. Knowledge of microwave/multiplex and telephone electronic exchange systems would be an advantage.

The benefits include an indefinite term employment agreement offering job security, the usual tax advantages, regular U.K. paid leave with airfares, subsidised food and accommodation and excellent recreational facilities.

For further information and application form please write or telephone John Edginton, (quoting ref: 8880/ST) ARA International, 17/19 Maddox Street, London W1R 0EY. Tel: 01-629 2356 or 01-491 8013 (ansaphone).

**ARAMCO**

**ARA International**

partners in progress

## MANAGING DIRECTOR

NORTH EAST UP TO £22,000

We are a very successful British Group seeking a Managing Director for an important and highly profitable subsidiary. This Company is the world leader in its specialist field, selling unique products into an international market which has considerable growth potential.

The right candidate will be a graduate chemist, aged 35-45, with proven management and commercial ability, whose background will be sales and marketing of chemical products to laboratories and/or consumer markets. Ideally, experience would include selling chemical reagents for test purposes. The new M.D. will be encouraged to expand the business very significantly and must be able to demonstrate the drive, energy and commercial flair which this will demand. The remuneration package will be in the range of £19,000 - £22,000 per annum, with comprehensive benefits that include a car and a share option scheme. Please write in strict confidence giving full personal and career details

Box No 1234 H The Times

## Exciting opportunities exist for smart ambitious professional people to join a team of professional consultants, we are looking for people over 24 years to work in a world of finance. Excellent financial opportunities. For appointment ring 01-248 5021 or 5031.

GALLERY NEW ISLAMIC ART: Gallery requires person with min. 5 years' experience in Islamic Art. Knowledge of Islamic Art, preferably in the area of calligraphy, is essential. The Times. C71 818. For a detailed job description and application form, the closing date for the receipt of applications is 4th November 1983 and interviews are expected to be held at the end of November 1983.

## GYMNOG CELFYDDYDAU CYMRU/WELSH ARTS COUNCIL

Applications are invited for the post of

## DIRECTOR

of the Welsh Arts Council as the present postholder will be retiring on 31 March 1984. The Director is the Chief Executive of the Council, based in Cardiff, and is responsible for the administration and management of the Council's business within the framework of policy, advised by subject committees and agreed by Council. Emphasis is placed on the ability to manage the Council's staff and to speak publicly for the Council on its various activities. Managerial and administrative experience coupled with a knowledge and understanding of the arts is essential. The appointment is initially for a period of five years with the possibility of an extension at the end of that time. The salary is on a scale from £19,345 to £29,150 per annum. The post carries 25 days holiday and the Council has a non-contributory pension scheme. Please write to the Chairman, Welsh Arts Council, 9 Museum Place, Cardiff for the receipt of applications, and application form. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 4th November 1983 and interviews are expected to be held at the end of November 1983.











## Government committed to making cuts in tax

Continued from page 1

Would inflation be lower? Would growth be much higher? Would there be more jobs, higher standards in schools, better health care? He doubted whether there could be reassuring answers.

Mr Lawson had told the conference that the economy appeared to be growing up to 3 per cent rather than the 2 per cent forecast at the time of the budget. Sir Ian suggested that the growth was fully accounted for by personal and government consumption and that it had coincided with a serious weakening of the economy.

Observing that public expenditure was to be cut "for the umpteenth time since 1979" Sir Ian said that it would be an affront both to commonsense and to Toryism if anything were done to make the unemployed worse off. It would be to doublecross them. To inflict greater hardship on the unemployed in order to cut taxes on the better off should be even more unthinkable.

Monetarism's legacy, page 14

## Heseltine wants arms talks with Russia

Continued from page 1

kept the peace. "To these people, the rhetoric of defence is not enough."

"They have to be satisfied that governments are as concerned to reduce the scale of armaments as they are to explain the need for adequate defences in the first place. We have to satisfy this yearning and do it as part of an alliance facing a monolithic opponent."

He added: "We could each gain headlines but lose credibility if every Western ally were to be seen arguing publicly about their tactics towards the Soviet Union. But that is not a case for saying that we should not talk to the Soviet Union."

Mrs Thatcher said during her recent visit to Washington "We stand ready, if and when the circumstances are right, to talk to the Soviet leadership". She also said "It would seem sensible at some stage - and it is difficult to define when - that we do have more talks at all levels."

But she also said the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was a barrier.



## Freud completes his grand masterpiece

By Geraldine Norman

Lucian Freud, the great British painter and grandson of Sigmund Freud, has been dreaming for many years of a big picture in the spirit and tradition of the Old Masters.

Now finished after three years' work, it is the largest painting he has ever executed and his only painting to include more than two figures.

The painting, entitled "Large Interior, W.I.I. (after Watteau)", which measures 73in by 78in, is to be shown in a one-painting exhibition at Agnew's in Bond Street, London, from November 1.

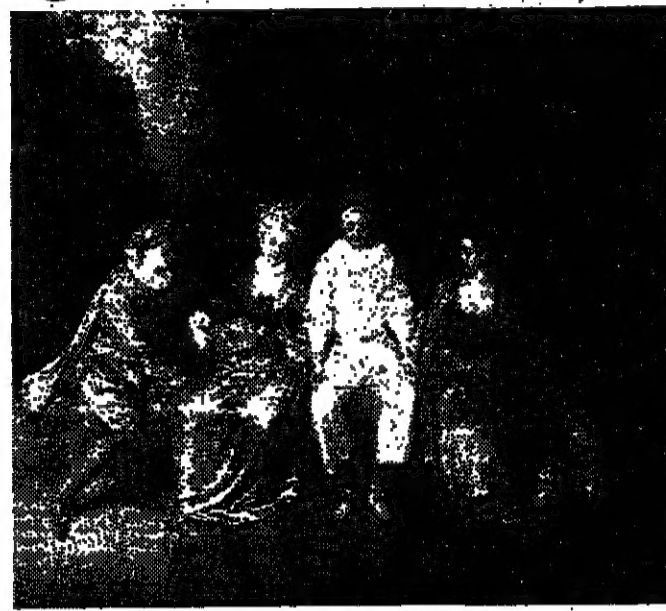
The composition is based on a charming little painting by the short-lived eighteenth century French master Antoine Watteau, entitled "Pierrot Content". The Watteau belongs to Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisze, the millionaire industrialist whose picture

collection at Lugano in Switzerland is one of the greatest in private hands anywhere in the world.

Only old friends sit for Freud, for it is a very time-consuming business and each of the models for the new group painting sat separately.

On the right is an old friend who posed for Freud's "Smiling Woman" of the 1950s. Freud's daughter is depicted playing the mandolin next to another close friend who posed for the British Council last year entitled "Naked Girl with Egg". The child is a daughter of friends and the setting is Freud's own studio in Notting Hill, London.

The painting belongs to Mr James Kirkman, Freud's agent, and is not for sale. The Agnew exhibition will include a number of drawings, some of which are not yet sold.



A detail from Watteau's "Pierrot Content".

## Detective in ambush mistake 'shot to kill'

Continued from page 1

Stephens who had followed the man after it was hired.

They suspected that Mr Waldorf might be Mr Martin and when the car was stuck at a traffic jam, constable Finch was sent to check. He knew Martin because he had taken part in his arrest some months before.

Sir Michael said: "There is no doubt that Finch had only been told to see if the man was Martin". He had been told not to arrest him.

As Constable Finch walked forward he drew his revolver, although police rules allow guns to be unholstered only for firing.

Constable Finch thought he identified Mr Waldorf as Martin. The detective was said to have told an investigator later that he shouted that he was an armed policeman, but Sir Michael said witnesses did not hear a warning.

Then seeing a "sudden" movement for the man he took to be Martin, Constable Finch opened fire. Sir Michael said the people in the car were given no chance to surrender.

Another officer opened fire, then Constable Jardine moved forward, by which time Mr Waldorf was hanging out of the car through the driver's door. Constable Jardine from a distance of between 6 to 12 feet fired three shots at his head. Two of the shots missed.

Constable Jardine was alleged to have said later that Mr Waldorf was still moving and he thought he was still a threat. Asked what the shots were intended to achieve, he was said to have told a senior police officer: "I intended to totally incapacitate him and the only way to do that with a gun is to kill him."

Sir Michael said that after Constable Jardine stopped firing, Constable Finch hit Mr Waldorf on the head with his empty pistol. Witnesses said the weapon was raised to head height.

When questioned later Constable Finch was said to have claimed that he hit the man to stop him moving. As he stood over the man with his gun and Mr Waldorf was handcuffed, he realized it was the wrong man.

Innocent man "gunned down", page 2

## Frank Johnson at Blackpool A battle of vowels and hair styles

The Conservative Conference, by its applause yesterday, seemed agreed that Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, had ever since his appointment been doing a fine job in his capacity as the down-market Lady Olga Maitland.

The experts such as Lady Olga deal with grand strategy, the more technical aspects of weapons systems, balanced force reductions, and so on. Mr Heseltine's job is to deliver simple, but sincere appeals.

defending the British nuclear deterrent and rebutting the peace movement, to normally apolitical groups such as the Conservative Party.

His campaign is effective because he does not make out that he is anything other than an ordinary husband from an unremarkable background of property dealing and magazine publishing. He deserved the acclaim he received from the conference when he sat down yesterday. But Lady Olga herself spoke too, and achieved a scarcely less well deserved success.

She, it may be remembered, is the founder of the anti-unilateralist organization, Families For Peace. By profession she is a gossip columnist. She prefers to be called a "diarist", as if she were akin to Sir Harold Nicolson rather than to Mr Nigel Dempster. So admirable is her organization, she shall have her wish here.

Any diarist of note, the work of this graceful patrician can be found in the *Sunday Express*, protected by only a few pages from the plebeian grunts of Sir John Junor's column.

She has been touring the conference all through the long season, holding fringe meetings and being struck at by peace-lovers largely of her own sex. But yesterday she was safe at last. She came before the conference to be warmly received for standing for the old Tory attitude to defence and, perhaps above all, the old Tory attitude to defence and, perhaps above all, the old Tory attitude towards vowels (as was pointed out in this space last week, in her speeches NATO tends to come out as what one might assume to be a hairspray can).

Yesterday she told her fellow Conservatives of the attempts that had been made to deny her a "hair hearing" - or, as she put it, "a hair hearing". Enclosed in a cream suit, every hair held in position by black Neo, she incited Conservative womenhood to join her in her crusade. As she was applauded from the rostrum, Conservative womenhood pressed forward to congratulate her, or perhaps to secure the name of her dressmaker, for there were major issues at stake.

When it came to Mr Heseltine's turn, he could match the cut of the suit, but had no hope of matching the cut of the vowels. His anti-unilateralist stance of the rustic estate agents of the Thames Valley, the sturdy folk who sent him back to Parliament with fine majorities at each general election. But he too had apparently been at the Neo.

Several aerosols of the substance appeared to have been used to keep the famous Danny La Rue-inspired bouffant in position for the tumultuous duration of the speech. For 20 minutes Mr Heseltine's shock as he breathed defiance against Mr Andropov, Mr Neil Kinnock, Mr David Steel, Dr David Owen and the other forces who stood between him and supreme power. The bouffant stayed in position.

Then, in mid-peroration, the hair's right hand support appeared to give way and crashed towards an expensively padded shoulder. As Lady Olga would put it, people sitting nearby were in fear of a hairing. Miraculously, no-one was hurt.

In accordance with tradition, Mr Heseltine got his standing ovation.

Otherwise, it was rather a lugubrious day. Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the Commons, made a subtle and elegant speech completely rebutting the case for proportional representation, the sort of speech wasted on a conference. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, was overwhelmingly convincing on the economy, but oddly subdued. Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, answered questions from the floor on his subject, and the microphone went wrong leaving his agonized heart-searching silent and even more poignant, as well proving his case for a more skilled workforce.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, opens a holiday home for the Multiple Sclerosis Society in Grantown on Spey, Morayshire, 3. And later visits Grant House Home for the Elderly, Grantown, 4.10. The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Worshipful Company of Patternmakers, attends a service at St Margaret Patten, EC3, 11.55; and a Court Luncheon at Cutlers Hall, EC4, 1. The Duchess of Gloucester, as

Patron of the Association for All Speech Impaired Children, attends National AFASIC Week Charity Gala Concert, Guildhall, EC2, 7.40.

#### New exhibitions

Paintings and prints by Sandra McNeill, Dundee Repertory Theatre, Tay Square, Dundee, Mon to Sat 10 to 8 (until Oct 29). Dutch Landscapes, Leung Art Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne, Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30 (until Dec 3). Exhibitions in progress All in the Family: Drawings from Blair Adam, National Gallery of

Scotland, The Mound, Princes Street, Edinburgh, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Dec 23).

Hans Coper, potter, retrospective, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, Norwich, Tues to Sun 12 to 5 (until Dec 11).

Talks, lectures Minerals planning in Avon, by P M Hales, Kimbell Room, 18 Queen Square, Bath, 7.30.

Watercolour, by Louise Asman, Harwick Lesser Town Hall, Harwick, 7.30.

Museums, by David Viner, Corinium Museum, Cirencester, 7.30.

### New books - paperback

The Library Editor's selection of interesting books published this week: A Dictionary of Catch Phrases, by Eric Partridge (Penguin, £2.95). Enter the Saint, by Leslie Charteris, new classic thriller series (Dent, £2.50). Flying to Nowhere, by John Fowles (Penguin, £1.95). Lisa and Harry, scenes from divorce, by Lawrence Sanders (Fleming, £1.95). Missed, by Denis Mack Smith (Granta, £2.95). O Pioneers! by Willa Cather (Virago, £2.95). Providence, by Anita Brookner (Granta, £1.50). The Chandler Collection, volume 1 (Penguin, £2.95). The Impending Green, by Glen Baxter (Fontana, £2.95). The Ponder Heart, by Eudora Welty (Virago, £2.50).

### Asthma campaign

The focus is on asthma this week, with events to provide information for sufferers and to raise funds. Contributions to the Asthma Research Council would be welcome, addressed to Hugh Faulkner, Director, Asthma Research Council, St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EL. Information on asthma and a free copy of *Asthma News* are available from the same address - please enclose a first-class stamp.

### Christmas mail

Tomorrow is the latest recommended posting date for Christmas cards and parcels being sent by ship to destinations including Hong Kong, Japan, Kenya, the United Arab Emirates, Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. A leaflet, Overseas Christmas Mail 1983, is available free from post offices.

### Foreign calls

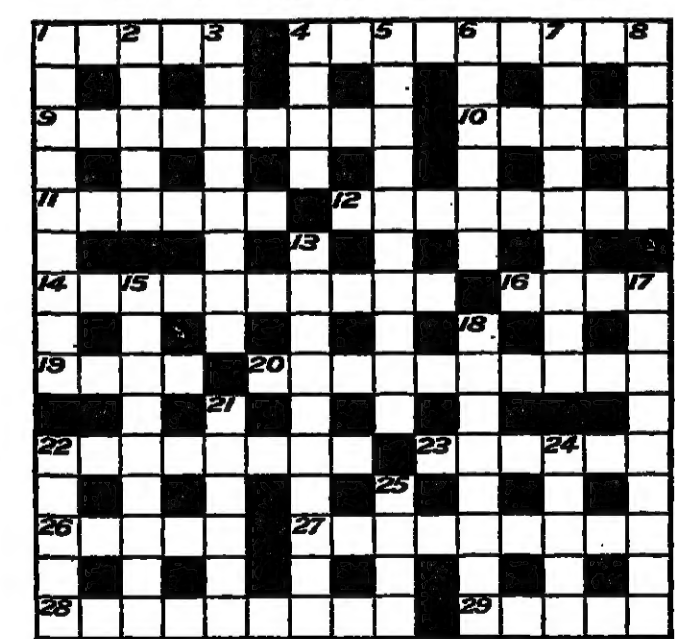
Callers outside London can now make international directory inquiries for any of 200 countries (but not North America) by ringing 153. A new inquiry centre at Irvine, Scotland, has access to 800 overseas directories. In the past they have had to contact an international centre before being put through to an international directory inquiry operator.

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.78	1.82
Austria Sch	26.70	27.10
Belgium Fr	85.75	79.75
Canada \$	1.91	1.84
Denmark Kr	14.70	14.00
Finland Mk	8.82	8.42
France Fr	12.32	11.82
Germany DM	4.05	3.86
Greece Dr	194.00	184.00
Hong Kong \$	12.80	12.28
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.25
Italy Lira	2480.00	2340.00
Japan Yen	367.00	349.00
Netherlands Gld	4.56	4.33
Norway Kr	11.43	10.86
Portugal Esc	194.00	184.00
South Africa Rd	1.83	1.70
Spain Ptas	230.00	222.00
Sweden Kr	12.14	11.57
Switzerland Fr	3.30	3.13
USA \$	1.54	1.49
Yugoslavia Dnr	194.00	183.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclay Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business. Retail Price before 338.0. London: The FT Index closed down 6.1 at 6921.1.

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,259

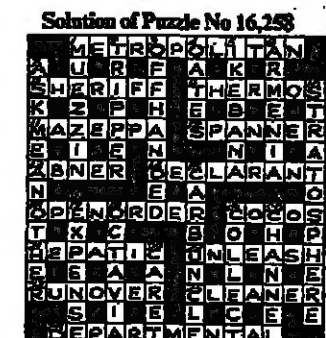


#### ACROSS

- Route takes in mazy a beauty spot (5).
- Company car? (3-6).
- Formal welcome artist gives Botticelli's work (9).
- Expelled - or let off? (5).
- Sliding device to put grape through, perhaps (6).
- Daylight saving procedure begins to work (6,2).
- Keep out of limelight, on account of Simon (10).
- They were wise not to leave line of defence (4).
- Reverse of established church, in a way (4).
- Such relations are possibly associated with falsity (5,5).
- Liquid required by 11 (8).
- Damaging 3 as much as one can bear (6).
- Do this to be married or single (5).
- Method of signalling change of score, in a fashion (5,4).
- Romp provides two things necessary for stage run (9).
- Stylish old vehicles coming back (5).

#### DOWN

- Youngsters in the rag trade (5,4).
- Chinese secret society outbanned by Wallace's just men (5).
- Having suffered serious loss in battle, according to Tweedledum (8).



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

### Weather forecast

### Weather forecast

A very strong SW airstream covers Britain, with a trough of low pressure over the SE at first.

#### 6am to midnight

London, East Angles, SE, Central S, E England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Rain at first showers, sunny periods later; wind SW, fresh to strong, locally gale; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F). SW, NW, Central N England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Showers, rain, sunny intervals; wind mainly SW, strong to gale; max 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny periods, showers, rain; wind mainly SW, strong to gale; max 11 to 12C (52 to 54F).

SW, NW Scotland: Showers, rain, perhaps windy on hills; wind SW, veering NW, strong to severe gale; max 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers or rain; wind SW, strong to severe gale; max 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Continuing unsettled. Very windy and rather cold at times.

SEA PASSAGES: 6 North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, gale or severe gale, veering W, rain or showers; 6 West: Wind SW, strong to gale, locally severe gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.20am Sun sets: 6.13pm Moon rises: 3.15pm Moon sets: 10.44pm First Quarter: 8.45pm

### Lighting-up time

London 6.48 pm to 6.52 am. Edinburgh 6.58 pm to 7.01 am. Belfast 6.58 pm to 7.11 am. Sun sets: 6 pm, 0.11 hr, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1.01 hr, 29.55 ft.

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud, 1, rain, r, s, sup.

	C	F	C	F
Belfast	10	50	Cloudy	1
Birmingham	15	59	Cloudy	1
Bristol	15	59	Cloudy	1
Cardiff	15	59	Cloudy	1
Edinburgh	10	50	Cloudy	1
Glasgow	10	50	Cloudy	1

### London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 8 pm, 15C (59F), min 9 pm to 5 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 am, 70 per cent, 9 pm, 60 per cent. Wind: 6 am, 10 mph, 9 pm, 10 mph. Rain: 6 am, 0.1 hr, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1.01 hr, 29.55 ft.

### Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest temp: Long Leish 18C (64F), lowest: Lowest 10C (50F). Wind: 6 am, 10 mph, 9 pm, 10 mph. Rain: 6 am, 0.1 hr, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1.01 hr, 29.55 ft.

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### NOON TODAY

NOON TODAY: Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts shown in solid lines. High and low pressure areas shown in dashed lines.

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